Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

House Given to Gen. Sherman—Cane Presented to General Grant—Valedictory of Mr. Colfax—Farewell of President Johnson—Spangler and Arnold Pardoned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1869.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement review this afternoon shows the debt bearing coin interest to be, $2,107,854,050; debt bearing currency interest, $711,400,000; matured debt, $6,422,463,64; debt bearing no interest, $421,578,580,50; Pacific Railroad bonds issued, $53,037,000; coin in Treasury, $98,711,260,72; currency in treasury, $16,853,629,04; debt, less cash in treasury, $2,544,336,904,38; decrease in debt, $10,868,753.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during February, to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted, in round numbers, to the following: Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse $3,443,200; interest on public debt $2,206,700; War Department $2,492,400; Navy Department $1,028,000: Interior, pensions and Indians, $5,496,200; total, $14,657,500.

HOUSE FOR GENERAL SHERMAN.

This forenoon the Committee appointed by the subscribers, in New York, headed by A. T. Stewart, waited on General Grant and completed the purchase of his house for presentation to Lieutenant General Sherman, by handing him a check for $65,000. The Committee subsequently obtained an interview with General Sherman, when Mr. Stewart, holding in his hand the subscription papers, deed and bill of sale, addressed General Sherman as follows: "General: It is a great pleasure to me to be the medium of presenting this voluntary subscription of your friends and fellow countrymen. If there ever was an instance of the pleasure being greater to give than to receive, this is certainly that one. I assure you this may be accepted without any feeling of obligation on your part, as it is contributed in a sincere belief that your noble and effective services in behalf of our country in her hour of peril can never be compensated. We trust that the kind Providence who has in the past watched over, guided and protected you on the battle field and in the camp, may bless you with a long life, that you may enjoy the servant of a faithful public reward from a free and happy people."

Mr. Stewart then handed Gen. Sherman the subscription list and deed and bill of sale, remarking that the balance of the subscription, now amounting to nearly $100,000, would be forwarded to him within a few days and after the names shall have been obtained of a few gentlemen who desire to contribute, adding that a portion of this sum had been subscribed by Gen. Sherman's friends in Boston, whose names would be added to the list.

General Sherman seemed much affected, and replied that this noble act of kindness was entirely unexpected by him until within a few days past. That in view of his coming to Washington he had been engaged in making arrangements for living here in a manner proportionate to his income, and in an humble but modest style. Of course this gift would enable him to live in a different manner than he had contemplated. He assured the gentlemen that it should be held by him for the special benefit of his family and education of his children; that except as regards this purpose he never intended to touch one dollar of it; that apart from this he desired the contributors to understand that he should always be happy to welcome them in what might be regarded as their house while visiting Washington, in order that he might know them and they him more intimately, and that he could not further express his grateful sense of their kindness, so unexpectedly and so generously accorded. He then shook hands with all present.

The Committee, after a brief and pleasant conversation, withdrew.

VALEDICTORY OF SPEAKER COLFAX.

In tendering his resignation as Speaker of the House to-day, Mr. Colfax spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: The opening of the legislative day, at the close of which I must enter another sphere of duty, requires me to tender to you this resignation of the office, which by your kindness and confidence I have held, to take effect on the election of a Speaker for the brief remainder of this session. The parting amongst friends about to separate is always a regretful one, but the farewell which takes me from this hall, in which so many years have been spent, excites in me emotions which it would be useless to attempt to conceal. The fourteen years during which I have been an associate with the Representatives of the people here have been full of eventful legislation, of exciting issues, and of grave decisions, vitally affecting the entire Republic. All these, with the accompanying scenes which so often reproduced in this arena of debate the warmth of feeling of our antagonizing constituencies, have passed into the domain of history, and I but refer to them to express the joy which apparently is shared by the most of our countrymen, that the storm cloud of war, which had so long darkened our national horizon, has at last passed, leaving our imperilled Union saved, and that by the decree of our people, more powerful than Presidents, Congresses or Armies, Liberty was proclaimed throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.

But I cannot leave you without one word of rejoicing over the present condition of our Republic amongst the nations of the earth. With our military power and almost illimitable resources, exemplified by the war that developed them, with our rapidly augmenting population, and the welcome at our gates of the oppressed of all other climes, with our vast and increasing agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and mining capacities, with our vantage on the two great oceans of the globe, and our almost completed Pacific Railroad uniting those opposite shores and becoming the highway of the United States, America commands that respect among the powers of the world which ensures the maintenance of all its citizens from oppression or injustice abroad. Nor is this all! The triumphal progress of free institutions here has had its potential influence beyond the sea. The right of the people to govern, based on the sacred principle of our own revolution, that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is everywhere advancing, not with slow and measured steps, but with a rapidity that within a few years has been so signally illustrated in Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Prussia, Hungary and other lands. May we not hope that by the moral but powerful force of our example fetters may everywhere be broken, and some of us may live to see that happy era when slavery and tyranny should no more be known throughout the world from the rivers to the ends of the earth. I cannot claim that in the share I have had in the delebrations and legislation of this House, as a member and as an officer, I have always done what was wisest in action and in word, for none of us are infallible. But that I have striven to perform faithfully every duty, and that devoted, as all know, to principles that I have deemed correct, the honor and glory of our country have always been paramount above mere party ties, I can conscientiously assert, and that I have sought to mitigate rather than to intensify the asperities which the collision of opposing parties so often provoked, must be left to my fellow members to verify. In the responsible duties of the last six years I have endeavored to administer the rules you have enacted for your guidance both in letter and in spirit with an impartially uninfluenced political antagonism, and I may be pardoned for the expression of gratification, that while no decision has been reversed, there have been appeals sometimes taken as they are by a minority, as a protest against the power under the rules of a majority, which have ever been decided by a strictly party vote. If in the quickness with which a presiding officer here is often compelled to rule hour after hour on parliamentary points, and in the performance of his duty to protect all members in their rights, to advance the progress of business and to preserve order, any word has fallen from my lips that has justly wounded any one, I desire to withdraw it unreservedly. I leave this room with no feeling of unkindness to any member with whom I have been associated in all the years of the past, having earnestly tried to practice that lesson of life which commands us to write our enmities on the sand, but to engrave our friendship on the granite. But the last word cannot longer be delayed. I bid farewell to the faithful and confiding constituency whose affectionate regard has sustained and encompassed me through all the years of my public life. Farewell to the Hall, which in its excitement and restless activity so often seemed to represent the throbbings and the intense feelings of the national heart, and finally, fellow members and friends, with sincere gratitude for the generous support you have given me in the difficult and complex duties of the Chair, and with the warmest wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity, one and all, I bid you farewell.

QUARTERMASTERS' DEPARTMENT.

The following assignments have been made in the Quartermasters' Department: Brevet Major General Rucker to be Chief of the Quartermaster's Department in Missouri; Brevet Brigadier General Miller, Chief Quartermaster of Fifth Military District; Brevet Brigadier General Tompkins, Chief of Quartermaster's Department of Alaska; Brevet Brigadier General Myers, Chief of Quartermaster's Department of the District of Louisiana; Colonel A. K. Eddy, Chief Quartermaster of Department of Santa Fe; Brevet Brigadier General Saxton, Chief Quartermaster of Department of the Columbia; Brevet Brigadier General C. G. Lawtelle, Chief of Quartermaster's Department of California; Brevet Colonel J. M. Moore, Chief of Quartermaster's Department of Fourth Military Estrict; Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Hodges, ordered to take post at Chicago; Brevet Brigadier General J. A. Patten, in charge of Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Indiana; Brevet Colonel H. C. Enos, in charge of Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia.

CALLERS ON GRANT—PRESENTATION OF A CANE.

Governor Geary had an interview with General Grant. He merely called to pay his respects, and was received in a cordial manner.

This morning Bishop Simpson, Revs. Drs. Punchon and De Hass, Mr. Pierce, of Boston, and Messrs. Emory and Normet, together with ladies, were admitted to an interview with General Grant, when the Bishop presented to him a splendid gold-headed cane from the ladies of Baltimore. The wood was cut from the estate of the late General Lafayette in France. General Grant, in expressing his pleasure with the gift, said he hoped never to have occasion to use it, because if he took it out with him, he might unintentionally leave it somewhere.

A delegation of seven colored men also called to pay their respects. They were from Nashville, and represent the colored people generally of Tennessee. One of them is a County Commissioner or Judge, another is a Justice of the Peace.

RETIREMENT OF SPEAKER COLFAX.

The following is a resolution unanimously adopted by the House to-day:

Resolved, That the retirement of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax from the Speaker's Chair, after a long and faithful discharge of its duties, is an event in our current history which would cause general regret, were it not that the country is to have the benefit of his matured talents and experience in the higher sphere of duty to which he has been called by a majority of his countrymen. In parting from our distinguished Speaker, the House records with becoming sensibility its high appreciation of his skill in parliamentary law, of his promptness in administering rules and facilitating the business of the body, of his urbane manners, and of the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House. He will carry with him into his new field of duty and throughout life the kind regards of every member of the Congress.

BEAUREGARD'S PAPERS.

Gen. Townsend refuses to give up the private papers of Gen. P. T. Beauregard captured at the close of the rebellion.

BRIEF AND TO THE POINT.

The Inaugural covers less than five pages of foolscap. It is brief, endorses the XVth Amendment, opposes any form of repudiation, urges paying our indebtedness off in coin unless where the law under which any part of it is made explicitly provides for payment in currency.

SCATTERED TO THE WINDS.

Secretary Browning returns to Quincy, Illinois; Secretary McCulloch settles down near Washington; Mr. Evarts remains for the present, as does Mr. Randall, while Secretary Welles goes to Connecticut next week. The President has all the papers filed in the Executive Mansion, properly endorsed and ready to be transmitted to the department to which they belong.

CROWDED.

The hotels, boarding houses and private residences are crowded with visitors. As high as a dollar per hour has been tendered for quarters and board. Everything in the way of marketing has quadrupled in prices, and for the brief time Washington is the most expensive place in the world to live.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAREWELL.

At noon the President's private reception room was thrown open to an immense throng. The President shook hands with all visitors, many of whom seemed much affected, being personal friends.

THE CABINET.

Neither the Southern nor Pacific coast States will be represented in the new Cabinet, according to the assertion of a prominent General who professes to have learned that much from Grant.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

It is estimated 15,000 people arrived to-day to attend the inauguration ceremonies.

The President last night signed the pardons of Spangler and Arnold. Several other pardons were issued to-day.

The Senate to-day confirmed several minor nominations, including Wm. C. Powell, United States Attorney for Arizona, Peter B. Bailey, Postmaster at Fort Wayne, Ind., and Joseph Ralston Postmaster at Defiance, Ohio.

Commissioner Rollins will resign his position as Commissioner of Internal Revenue immediately. It is expected the nomination of Delano will be sent to the Senate on Friday or Monday. Deputy Commissioner Harlan will shortly retire from the Revenue Bureau.

President Johnson will remain in the Executive Mansion to-night. Mrs. Patterson left this evening and is the guest of Mrs. Gideon Wells.

The different heads of Departments who have resigned took formal leave of subordinates this afternoon.

The Executive Mansion was thronged the entire day. At least five thousand persons called. Many took formal leave of the President, among whom were a large number of officers of the navy. The entire diplomatic body with ladies of families took leave of the Secretary of State and subsequently of the President.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[THIRD SESSION.]

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1868.

SENATE.

At two o'clock this morning the Senate passed the deficiency bill and adjourned.

The Senate met to-day at noon.

A joint resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all payments to Mr. Corcoran for the misuse of his property during the war until he takes the test oath, was reported. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Pending this vote, Mr. SHERMAN reported Mr. Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit. Its provisions are substantially unchanged. A debate ensued.

Mr. BAYARD opposed concurrence in the report and the general principle of the bill.

Mr. SPRAGUE protested against it as a measure calculated to bring about repudiation.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought the bill was not improved by the Conference Committee, and urged that Congress had no right to change the original contract with bondholders.

Mr. DOOLITTLE opposed pressing it to a vote now, as the President would not have time to examine it for approval.

Mr. CORBETT supported the bill, as also did Messrs. Williams, Whyte, Morton, Cole and Norton, and Mr. Buckalew opposed it.

Finally the report of the Committee was agreed to—31 against 24.

The following is the bill as agreed to:

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of the interest bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same be paid in lawful money, or other currency than gold and silver; but none of said interest bearing obligations not already due shall be paid or redeemed before maturity, unless at such time as the United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time as the bonds of the United States bearing a lower interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, &c.*, that any contract hereafter made, especially payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan or sale of property, or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price of which as carried into the contract may have been adjusted on the basis of the coin value thereof at the time of such sale or rendering of such service or labor, shall be legal, and may be enforced according to its terms; and on the trial of suit brought for the enforcement of any such contract, proof of the real consideration may be given.

The morning hour expired and the Army Appropriation bill came up as unfinished business.

After the discussion of Mr. Sumner's amendment providing for the payment of the interest claim of Massachusetts, it was rejected—16 to 35, and the bill passed.

The Corcoran joint resolution was then passed—36 against 3.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, from Committee on Foreign Affairs, refused to concur in the House amendment to the joint resolution expressing sympathy with Spain.

Mr. NYE proposed to call up the bill for the relief Mr. Norman Wiard, but Mr. GRIMES objected, and on Mr. CONKLING'S motion the Senate went into executive session.

After coming out of Executive session the Senate took a recess.

Evening Session.—Mr. SUMNER called up the joint resolution to carry into effect the decree of the United States Court of New York in relation to a British steamer. Passed.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the joint resolution to carry into effect the decrees of the United States District Court of Louisiana in relation to certain other British steamers.

Mr. STEWART objected, and said he was opposed to compensating British subjects for losses incurred, no matter under what circumstances, during the late war, until Great Britain shall shall take some positive action for the payment of the Alabama claims.

The civil and miscellaneous appropriation bill was then taken up.

An amendment, giving the Sisters of Mercy, of Charleston, $20,000 in recognition of their services to Union soldiers, was opposed by Messrs. Drake and Howard, the latter on the ground that the influence of the Catholic clergy, with a few honorable exceptions, had been against the Union.

Mr. HENDERSON denied this.

Messrs. SAWYER and SHERMAN advocated the claim, which was, however, rejected—20 to 22.

Mr. CONKLING reported from the Committee of Conference on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and hereby tendered to Hon. B. F. Wade for the ability, impartiality and justice with which he has discharged the duties of Presiding Officer during the time he has occupied the Chair. Adopted unanimously.

The amendment reported to the Civil Appropriation providing for the purchase of a portrait of President Lincoln, was agreed to.

Mr. HARLAN offered an amendment to reimburse Iowa for expenses in the war of the rebellion, $229,848.

Mr. EDMONDS raised the point of order that the amendment had not been reported from any Committee.

The President overruled the point.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER offered to amend by an appropriation of $50,000 for improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, from Commitee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill made a report, which was concurred in.

The Civil Appropriation bill was then reported and passed.

At 12:30 A. M., on motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The galleries are crowded. A message from the Senate was received stating that the Postoffice and Legislative appropriation bills had passed. The House nonconcurred in the Senate's amendments, and asked a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Colfax then delivered his farewell speech, and was greeted at the conclusion with applause.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, took the chair of the Speaker.

A complimentary resolution to Mr. Colfax was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Pomeroy was then unanimously elected Speaker, took the oath, returned thanks, and business proceeded.

A joint resolution for printing the medical history of the rebellion passed.

The Deficiency bill, as amended by the Senate was received.

The Committee on Treatment of Union Prisoners made a report. Ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on Accounts relative to contingent fund was taken up.

Resolutions that no carpeting or furnishing be done unless authorized by the Committee on Buildings, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be reimbursed for expense of summoning witnesses and compelling the presence of members, in lieu of fees and mileage, were passed.

Resolution to pay Clerks of Committees six dollars per day when actually employed was passed.

A motion to suspend the rules and rescind the resolution to pay the Louisiana contestants $2,500 was made, and after debate was tabled.

The bill amendatory of the act to tax spirits and tobacco, extending the time of drawing whisky from warehouses till the 20th of April 1870, was reported and passed.

The bill amends section eight of the present law so as to allow a bond to be given for the value of the property in the case of a distillery erected before the 24th of July, 1868, on land leased, mortgaged, or owned by a minor or other persons incapable of giving the assent required by that section. It amends section twentieth, that in small distilleries less than one hundred gallons of mash or beer shall represent one bushel of grain instead of forty-five gallons. It amends section fifteenth so as to extend the time for the withdrawing of distilled spirits from bonded warehouses until the 20th of May, 1870. It amends section seven by requiring special stamps for the tax on tobacco in packages of one pound or more, to be numbered and registered.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution that while the House did not admit any right in the Executive and treaty making power of the United States to conclude treaties or conventions with foreign governments, by which import duties shall be mutually regulated, it is, however, of the opinion, and so recommends to the President, that negotiations with the government of Great Britain should be renewed and pressed as soon as possible to a definite conclusion regarding commercial intercourse, and securing to American citizens the rights claimed by them in the fisheries on the coast of the British-American provinces, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to the sea. In response to a question from Mr. Pike, he stated his opinion that this government ought not to enter into any reciprocity treaty with the British provinces, but the people of those provinces ought to be treated as all other foreigners and made to pay the same duties. The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution remitting the duty on submarine cable imported by the Western Union Extension Telegraph Company, for the abandoned Russian American line of telegraph. Passed—yeas, 69; nays, 64.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the same Committee, reported a bill repealing the law which gave to the Supreme Court jurisdiction over revenue cases where the sum involved is less than $2,000, and leaving the final decisions in such cases to Circuit Courts. Passed.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill appointing Thomas O. Osborn, of Illinois, manager of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Oglesby, of Illinois. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to strengthen the public credit, made a report.

After discussion, Mr. SHANKS moved to lay the report on the table. Negatived—52 to 119.

The Conference report was then agreed to—118 to 51.

The bill now goes to the President for signature.

The House took a recess.

Evening Session.—On motion of Mr. DAWES, the rules were suspended and the joint resolution to pay Menard and Hunt, claiming seats from Louisiana, $2,500 each for time and expenses, was taken up and passed—73 against 72.

The Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked, Messrs. Garfield, Beaman, and Dodge being appointed on the part of the House.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Conference Committee on the bill removing disabilities, made a report, which he explained at length, particularly as to the case of Judge Parker, of Virginia.

Mr. SHANKS brought out the fact that he was the Judge who sentenced John Brown to be hung.

Mr. FARNSWORTH was ignorant of any constitutional amendment disqualifying anybody for trying or hanging John Brown.

Finally a vote was taken and the Conference report non-concurred in—61 to 77.

Another Committee was asked.

Mr. ELA, from Committee on Printing, reported that they had been unable to agree to a contract with Rives & Bailey, of the *Globe* for reporting and publishing the debates of Congress, and he reported a concurrent resolution that the Public Printer be directed to have the debates published from the 5th of March until definite action can be had.

The Committee of Conference on the Postoffice appropriation bill reported, and it was agreed to.

Finally, at half-past twelve, the concurrent resolution was agreed to—yeas 82, nays 51,—giving the publishing and reprinting of debates to the Public Printer.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to reconsider the vote.

Pending the motion, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, reported the Committee had agreed not to consider the subject any further at present on account of want of time, and had agreed to report a resolution for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee to take into consideration the whole subject of Indian affairs.

The point of order was made and sustained that such a report was not privileged.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Conference Committee on the bill requiring monthly reports from National banks, made a report, which was adopted.

The Army bill, as amended, provides that no new enlistments or promotions shall be made and no new commissions given until the total number of infantry regiments is reduced to twenty-five, and that the Secretary of War shall consolidate the infantry regiments to twenty-five; that no appointment of Brigadier General shall be made till the number is reduced to less than eight, and that brevet rank shall not entitle any officer to precedence or command, except by special assignment from the President, which is not to entitle the officer to additional pay or allowances.

At 1:30 the House was still in session and likely to remain so all night.

Transit Duties in New Jersey.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TRENTON, March 3—The bill to abolish transit duties on railroads and canals passing through this State, was to-day passed by the Senate unanimously. Its prompt passage is expected in the House.

West Virginia Ratifies the Amendment.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WHEELING, W. Va., March 3.—The West Virginia Legislature has just ratified the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of seventy-two to nineteen in the House, and ten to six in the Senate.

—Judge Clarke, at New York, overruled a motion to dismiss the libel suit of Reade vs. Sweetzer, on the ground that the objection made that Reade had no standing as an author in this country, owing to there being an international copyright law, was untenable.

Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, March 3.—*Evening*—Consols, 97⅞. American Securities steady. Five-Twenties, 81⅝. Erie, 24¾. Illinois, 97¼@98. Great Western, 32. Sugar at 39s. Calcutta Linseed at 58s. Refined Petroleum at 1s. 9¼d. Tallow at 45s. 6d.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Petroleum, 57½.

FRANKFORT, March 3.—Bonds, 86⅛.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands at 11⅞; Orleans at 12¼; sales, 8,000 bales. Wheat; California white at 10s. 7d; red western at 9s. 6d@9s. 7d. Flour at 25s. Corn at 31s. for old, and 30s. for new. Oats at 3s. 6d. Barley at 5s. Peas at 42s. 6d. Pork at 97s. 6d. Beef at 95s. Lard at 74s. Cheese at 76s. Bacon at 57s. 6d. Refined Petroleum at 1s. 9⅛d; spirits do. at 7½d. Tallow at 45s. 3d. Turpentine at 32s. Linseed Cakes at 10f. 15s.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Cotton is stiffer; middlings 28¼c; sales 2,800 balesp receipts 2,121 bales; exports 129 bales. Sugar nominal; common 12½@13c; prime 15½@15¾c; yellow clarified 17½c. Molasses dull; prime 72½@75c. Whisky dull; western rectified 92½@97½c. Coffee steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 3—*Evening.*—Grain market after the close of change was fairly active at a lower range of prices. No. 2 Wheat closed firm at $1,13½. Corn 58c. Oats 55@55¼c. At evening board No. 2 Wheat was quiet at $1,13½ on spot. Nothing done in Provisions.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S LAST WORDS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1869.

To the People of the United States:—The robe of office, by Constitutional limitation, this day falls from my shoulders to be immediately assumed by my successor. For him the forbearance and cooperation of the American people, in all his efforts to administer the Government within the pale of the Federal Constitution, are sincerely invoked. Without ambition to gratify or party ends to subserve, or personal quarrels to avenge, at the sacrifice of the peace and welfare of the country, my earnest desire is to see the Constitution of the Republic again recognized and obeyed as the supreme law of the land, and the whole people, North, South, East and West, prosperous and happy under its wise provisions.

In surrendering the high office to which I was called four years ago, at a memorable and terrible crisis, it is my privilege, I trust, to say to the people of the United States a few parting words in vindication of an official course so ceaselessly assailed and aspersed by political leaders, to whose plans and wishes my policy to restore the Union has been obnoxious. In a period of difficulty and turmoil, almost without precedent in the history of any people, consequent upon the closing scenes of a great rebellion, and the assassination of the President, it was perhaps too much on my part to expect from devoted partisans, who rode on the waves of excitement which at the time swept all before them, that degree of toleration and magnanimity which I sought to recommend and enforce, and which I believe in good time would have advanced us infinitely farther on the road to permanent peace and prosperity than we have thus far attained. Doubtless had I in the commencement of my term of office unhesitatingly lent its powers or perverted them to purposes and plans outside of the Constitution, and become an instrument to schemes of confiscation and of general and oppressive disqualification, I would have been hailed as all that was true, loyal and deserving as the reliable head of a party, whatever I might have been as the Executive of a nation. Unwilling, however, to accede to the propositions of extremists, and bound to obey at every personal hazard my oath to defend the Constitution, I need not, perhaps, be surprised at having met the fate of others whose only reward for upholding Constitutional rights and laws has been the consciousness of having attempted to do their duty.

At the time a mysterious Providence assigned me to the office of President, I was, by the terms of the Constitution, the Commander-in-Chief of nearly a million of men under arms. One of my first acts was to disband and restore to the vocations of civil life this immense host, and to divest myself as far as I could of the unparalelled powers then incident to the office, and whether or not this step was right, and how far deserving of the approbation of all, the people can now, on reflection, judge, when reminded of the ruinous condition of public affairs that must have resulted from the continuance in the military service of such a vast number of men.

The close of our domestic conflict found the army eager to distinguish itself in a new field, by an effort to punish European intervention in Mexico. By many it was believed and urged that, aside from the assumed justice of the proceeding, a foreign war, in which both sides would cheerfully unite to vindicate the honor of the national flag and further illustrate the national prowess, would be the surest and speediest way of awakening a national enthusiasm, renewing devotion to the Union, and occupying a force concerning which grave doubts existed as to its willingness, after four years of active campaigning, at once to return to the pursuits of peace. Whether these speculations were true or false, it will be conceded that they existed, and that the predilections of the army were, for the time being, in the direction indicated. Taking advantage of that feeling, it would have been easy, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, with all the power and patronage of the Presidential office at my disposal, to turn the concentrated strenth of the nation against French interference in Mexico and to inaugurate a movement which would have been received with favor by the military and a large portion of the people.

It is proper in this connection that I should refer to the almost unlimited additional powers tendered to the Executive by the measures relating to civil rights and freedmen's bureau. Contrary to most precedents in the experience of public men, the powers thus placed within my grasp were declined, as being in violation of the Constitution, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and tending to aggravate rather than lessen the discords naturally resulting from our civil war. With a large army and augmented authority, it would have been no difficult task to direct at pleasure the destinies of the Republic and to make secure my continuance in the highest office known to our laws.

Let the people whom I am addressing from the Presidential chair during the closing hours of a laborious term, consider how different would have been the present condition had I yielded to the dazzling temptation of foreign conquest, of personal aggrandizement, and the desire to wield additional power. Let them with justice consider that if I have not unduly magnified mine office, the public burdens have not been increased by my acts, and perhaps thousands or tens of thousands of lives sacrificed to visions of false glory.

It cannot, then, be charged that my ambition has been of that ordinary or criminal kind which, to the detriment of the people's rights and liberties, ever seeks to grasp more and unwarranted powers, and to accomplish its purpose panders too often to popular prejudices and party aims.

What, then, have been the aspirations which guided me in my official acts? These acts need not at this time an elaborate explanation. They have elsewhere been comprehensively and fully discussed and become a part of the nation's history. By them I am willing to be judged, knowing that however imperfect, they at least show to the impartial mind that my sole ambition has been to restore the union of the States, faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. I can-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

INAUGURATION ODE.

MARCH 4, 1869.

What song should hail the welcome hour
That sees the nation waiting stand;
To place the emblems of its power
Within its hero's faithful hand?
Resounding notes of martial fame
Mix with the patriots full acc aim,
Without surcease:
While gentler strains the breezes bear
On vernal wings, and everywhere
Rises the sentiment and prayer,
"Let us have Peace!"

Enough that War's fell rage is spent,
And freedom still survives secure;
Her stature loftier and unbent,
Her strength increased, her vesture pure.
The fame his country well bestows
Upon the chief who crushed her foes
All climes increase:
But nobler rings o'er land and main,
And nobler echoes back again,
The manly, Christian, sweet refrain,
"Let us have Peace!"

There, from New England's busy mills;
From where the Mississippi flows;
From where the bursting cotton fills
The golden air with mimic snows;
From where the gleaming nuggets shine
Close neighbors of the fruitful vine,—
They will not cease:
The countless voices raised to greet
The soldier in the ruler's seat,
The chorus ever to repeat,
"Let us have Peace!"

—*From March No. of Lippincott's Magazine.*

EPHEMERIS.

—Philadelphia has a female dentist.

—Laura Keene is again in Washington.

—Liverpool thinks of tunneling the Mersey.

—Marshall Kane wants to be Sheriff in Baltimore.

—Chicago is supposed to have 10,000 rats per acre.

—Highwaymen are plentiful in the Old Dominion.

—Deaf-mutes are taught to "talk" in Boston schools.

—480,000 New Yorkers live in 15,000 tenement houses.

—Lake Michigan is larger than the whole of England.

—E. Adams is more popular than E. Booth in New York.

—Belle Boyd is giving dramatic readings in New Orleans.

—A huckster in Reading recently sold wooden imitation-eggs.

—The State Medical Association will meet in Erie next June.

—Boston thinks of building a new and huge Exchange building.

—The State Democratic Convention meets on the ge-lorious 4th.

—Some of Johnson's luggage has already arrived in Tennessee.

—Short dinner-dresses have been formally worn in New York.

—In New York there is a photographer who takes portraits of ghosts.

—The Manhattan club did not give a dinner to A. T. Breckenridge.

—Mrs. Scott Siddons is still playing at the National Theatre, Cincinnati.

—A Boston millionaire and a New York belle are to have a fashionable wedding soon.

—Erricson is not dead. We are sorry we printed his obituary and glad we have to be sorry.

—In Newark a velocipede to earry two persons has been invented, and is said to be a success.

—Consumption is what is killing the present Czarewitzch, the Princess Dagmar's husband.

—The king of Prussia recently conferred the order of the Red Eagle upon Charles Dickens.

—It is said that a fine quality of anthracite coal has recently been discovered in Shenandoah county, Va.

—The Philadelphia *North American* calls the Corn Exchange or Chamber of Commerce "a temple of Ceres."

—On the first of January last, one of the soldiers who shot Marshal Ney, in 1815, died in the almshouse at Metz.

—Newport, L. I. and the office of the New York Central Railroad, are said to be the finest watering places in the world.

—Philadelphia is almost tickled to death about her new Chamber of Commerce building, on the site of the old Penn mansion.

—What a delicious thing it is to have delicious weather such as yesterday! Even in this smoky town the air tasted good.

—A Boston paper says: "If Massachusetts is not to have a representative in the Cabinet what is the use of a Cabinet?"

—The Cincinnati Rink was all floored up when the present cold spell came on, and the season ticket-holders made a row about it.

—The eldest son of Albert Edward wonderfully resembles his grandpapa, the present occupant of the throne of Hamlet's father.

—A son of the Sultan is to be educated at Vienna, where he is to be at a private school, treated in all respects as are the other boys.

—When this day's sun has set there will be another ex-President, and for this, and all other great mercies, we hope to be truly thankful.

—Erie thinks of keeping its library open on Sunday. A little mediation on such a subject here might lead to pleasant and beneficial results.

—"The Church of the Broken Covenant" is the name of a house of worship in New York. A Matrimonial Bureau in New York is flourishing.

—The London Athanæum says that Semmes, the pirate's, new book "Adventures Afloat" is the most impudent and reckless book of the present season.

—In Heidelberg, an American, an ex-brigadier general, is giving drawing lessons, and a French legitimist count is the most fashionable dancing master.

—The dandies of New York will have to save their old clothes and dress in them, as the journeymen tailors of that city are about to strike for an advance of twenty-five per cent. on their present wages.

—Notwithstanding the inaugural ball comes in Lent, fashion says there will be no impropriety in attending it, as it comes under the head of penance.—*Exchange.*

—A young girl at Menard, Illinois, is haunted by a ghostly adorer, who tramps over the house unseen, opens and shuts doors, and bestows uncermonious caresses. She dislikes to be kissed by a ghost.

—Chicago wants to have an unsectarian undenominational church. Just as soon as Chicago gets it what a fight there will be among the denominations to have a preacher of their sect called to fill the pulpit.

—If any one has heard it rumored that Queen Victoria and the Sultan of Turkey meditated matrimony, they may set it down for untrue, although Queen Vic is certainly very fond of old port, which she thinks sublime.

—Connecticut has a four-year-old musical prodigy who plays hundreds of tunes accurately. We advise her nurse to beware and keep out of her road, as in all likelihood her head will burst as that of the Richmond musical monster did.

—$40,000 is the amount of treasure acquired during the past year by Henry Ward Beecher. We feel curious to know where he deposits it, as in the solution of that problem is involved a serious question concerning moth, rust and other corrosive substances.

—Washington correspondents owe a great deal to "Aleck" McClure. They have for the past few days revelled in him, lived on him, pulled him to pieces and put him together again; in short, he has been a God-send to them to fill up the awful vacancy of the few days before the inauguration.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "During the past week the schooner Hunt sailed from this port for Barbadoes with 3,000 gallons of Petroleum, and the ship Armstrong, with 208,271 gallons, for Antwerp. Since Jan. 1st, 3,450,669 gallons have been exported. Two ships and two barks are now loading.

—Professor Karl Frederick Neumann, the author of the celebrated German History of the United States, has refused to sign Berthold Auerbach's petition to General Grant in regard to the international copyright law, saying that he was afraid the application would be looked upon as impertinent in the United States.

—Home, the spiritualist, is gaining converts in London. S. C. Hall, of the *Art Journal*, vouches for the fact of some remarkable phenomena. Home has been lifted off the floor and carried about the room, out of one window and in at another, forty feet from the ground; he has put his head in the fire place on the burning coals without injury, and has placed red hot cinders in spectators' hands without burning them.

—Miss Anna Dickinson was to have delivered her lecture entitled "Fair Play" in Chicago, on Monday, but when she came on the stage she announced that she had changed her mind and would lecture on "Foul Play," and therewith proceeded to scold the press of Chicago generally for the remarks they had made concerning the recent Woman's Suffrage Convention held there. After this, each paper, political and religious, was figuratively taken out and torn to pieces.

—At the opening of the new commercial exchange buildings on Monday, Philadelphia, as usual, ignored Pittsburgh. Representatives of other prominent cities were invited and took part in the proceedings; toasts were drunk to New York, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Richmond, but none to the Iron City. Little things of this sort have had something to do with causing our merchants to pass Philadelphia by as much as possible in favor of New York.

PARIS has had an elopement. The son of Count d'Aquila (uncle of the ex-King of Naples,) has been so deeply impressed with the charms of a fair American beauty, yet in her teens, that he has run away with her. Another version is that the young lady and her mamma, whose pecuniary position is said to be brilliant, have run away with this youthful and amorous Bourbon. *On dit*, that a marriage has been hastily celebrated, and that the fugitives, under the wing of this ambitious mamma, are now plowing their way across the Atlantic—love-sick and sea-sick. Count d'Aquila has put an embargo on the fugitives as regards French trans-Atlantic packets, and is understood, moreover, to have telegraphed to Scotland-yard for advice, assistance and a detective.

WHEN a number of foreigners were recently presented to the Pope at the Vatican, a little American boy, four or five years of age, was introduced with the rest. When the little fellow was led up, the Pope seemed pleased with his bright, intelligent face, and kindly raised his foot higher than usual, so that the boy might more easily kiss the cross upon his toe. The youthful Protestant did not understand it to be an evidence of favor. He straightened himself up as if his dignity had been compromised, looked full in the eyes of the Pope, and answered sharply, "*No Sir, I won't do it.*" The Americans and English present endeavored to preserve grave countenances, while the Pope smiled good humoredly, and exclaimed, "*Americano!*"

VACCINATION.—The prejudice against this simple method of protection against that frightful disease, the small-pox, does not seem to have died out. At Sheffield, England, recently, a respectable merchant was bound over on a charge of libel, for publishing a handbill, in which vaccination was asserted to be the mark of the beast, spoken of in the Book of Revelations, and the Chairman of the Sheffield Board of Guardians of the Poor was described as another Herod, urging on the slaughter of the innocents.

Arrangements for the Inaugural of the President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1869.

The doors of the Senate Chamber will be opened at ten o'clock A. M. for the admission of Senators and others who, by the arrangement of the Committee, are entitled to admission.

At 11 o'clock the President of the United Statcs and the President-elect, each accompanied by members of the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed in carriages to the east door of the Senate wing of the Capital, and, entering there, will be conducted to the rooms assigned them.

The Vice President-elect will be accompanied to the Capital by a member of the Committee of Arrangements, and conducted to the Vice President's room, and afterwards into the Senate Chamber, where the oath of office will be administered to him by the Vice President pro tem.

The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock.

The Senate being ready, the President of the United States and the President-elect will be introduced by by the Committee of Arrangements to the seats prepared for them in the Senate Chamber.

After completing the organization of the Senate, those assembled in the Chamber will proceed to the platform on the central portico of the Capital.

On reaching the front of the platform, the President-elect will take the seat provided for him, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate (in charge of the ceremonies) on his right, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on his left.

The President and the Committee of Arrangements will occupy a position in the rear of the President-elect.

Next in the rear, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy the seats on the left, and the Vice-President, Secretary, and members of the Senate those on the right.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court.

Heads of Departments, Governors and ex-Governors of States and Territories, and ex-members of the Senate, ex-members elect of the House of Representatives, in the rear of the members of the Senate.

Such other persons as are included in the preceding arrangements will occupy the steps and the residue of the portico.

All being in readiness, the oath of office will be administered to the President-elect by the Chief-Justice; and on the conclusion of the President's address, the members of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Vice-President and Secretary, will return to the Senate Chamber, and the President, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, proceed to the President's home.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the ceremony of the inauguration will take place in the Senate Chamber.

THE London underground railway, although it has been open in parts for five years, has only very recently been so extended as to render it available for inhabitants of any part of the great metropolis. It is now, as completed, not only one of the greatest conveniences that can well be imagined, but one of the most perfectly constructed rail ways in existence. About 700 trains run daily over various parts of the line, following each other at intervals of from three to ten minutes, yet the atmosphere of the tunnels is pure and agreeable. Neither smoke nor steam contaminates the air, and in the more important matter of security the arrangement is perfect. A double set of signals watch the progress of each train and direct the movements of the intersecting lines with exactness. A collision is almost an impossibility. The carriages are lighted with gas, each carrying its own supply. The tunnels are fine specimens of substantial brick-work, very rarely dipping water, though in some parts they are built directly through a soft, wet and yielding soil. The most popular feature of the scheme is the low fare. For a moiety of the expense of riding in a cab or a rattling omnibus, one can be whisked from the outskirts of the city to its centre in half the time. Connections are also made with other railroads, and the underground road, close to a man's door, will take him, without change of cars, to Edinburgh or Liverpool. In this enterprise England has given a splendid model to America.

THE English factory act, which provided, under stringent regulations, that the working people of every class should have a half day's holiday on Saturday afternoon, has been modified by the Chief Inspector of Factories. It is now permitted to substitute another day instead of Saturday for the weekly half holiday in the factories and workshops connected with making up of wearing apparel for the retail trade, and in factories and work shops situated in towns where market is held on Saturday. When another day from Saturday is allowed, part of the hands can take their holiday on any afternoon, and part on another. This arrangement is made so as not to interfere with the business of milliners and dressmakers. Employers may retain their hands on Saturday afternoon, by giving notice to them that a half holiday will be allowed during the following week.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The statement that the Erie Railroad demanded a bonus of one million dollars from the United States Express Company is a mistake; and of course the story that that Company at one time agreed to pay such a bonus is an error. It is understood that the Erie Company demanded one million dollars per annum as the price of facilities on all the roads controlled by that Company, and that the offer was promptly declined. It is reasonable to suppose that the Erie Company is now engaged in an effort to squeeze the United States Express Company for all that can be got out of them as compensation for their facilities, and that some arrangement will be made. It is not probable that the Erie Company will undertake to establish their own express permanently.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The question of opening this institution on Sunday is now engaging the public attention in Boston. The City Solicitor has given his opinion that the opening of the library for public use on Sundays does not come within the meaning of either of the words of the exception in the statute, permitting works of necessity or charity, and that persons who should conduct the library for public use on Sunday would be subject to the penalty provided by the statute. A bill, however, has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature, empowering towns and cities to authorize the opening of public libraries within their respective limits, and relieving the persons employed in these institutions from all penalties for violating the Sabbath statutes.

DENTISTRY

TEETH EXTRACTED

WITHOUT PAIN!

NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED. A FULL SET FOR $5.

AT DR. SCOTT'S.

378 PENN STREET, 3D DOOR ABOVE HAND.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF GENUINE VULCANITE. my9:d&T

GAS FIXTURES

WELDON & KELLY,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers,

AND LAMP GOODS.

Also, CARBON AND LUBRICATING OILS,

BENZINE, &c.

No. 147 Wood Street.

se9:n22 Between 5th and 6th Avennes.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.

We are now prepared to supply TINNERS and the Trade with our Patent

SELF-LABELING

FRUIT CAN TOP.

It is PERFECT, SIMPLE and CHEAP. Having the names of the various fruits *Stamped* upon the *Cover*, radiating from the center, and an *Index* or pointer stamped upon the Top of the can. It is clearly, distinctly and PERMANENTLY LABELED by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner.

No preserver of fruit or good HOUSEKEEPER will use any other after once seeing it.

Send 25 cents for sample.

COLLINS & WRIGHT,

139 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &C.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.

Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano,

AND ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium exhibited. Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet. The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others. Prices from $250 to $1150. (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Piano.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all reed instruments, in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.

CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

PIANOS AND ORGANS—An entire new stock of

KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS;
HAINES BROS., PIANOS;
PRINCE & CO'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS and TREAT, LINSLEY & CO'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

de8 43 Fifth avenue, Sole Agent.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

BOYS' CLOTHING

At Very Low Prices.

Gray & Logan,

47 ST. CLAIR STREET,

fe18

B. TIEGEL,

(Late Cutter with W. Hespenheide,)

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 53 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

se26:v21

NEW FALL GOODS.

A splendid new stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.,

Just received by HENRY MEYER.

se14: Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street.

GLASS, CHINA, CUTLERY.

100 WOOD STREET.

NEW GOODS.

FINE VASES,

BOHEMIAN AND CHINA.

NEW STYLES, DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, GIFT CUPS, SMOKING SETS,

A large stock of

SILVER PLATED GOODS

of all descriptions.

Call and examine our goods, and we feel satisfied no one need fail to be suited.

R. E. BREED & CO.

100 WOOD STREET.

R. E. BREED & CO., R. E. BREED & CO.,

WALL PAPERS.

WALL PAPER — REMOVAL.

THE OLD PAPER STORE IN A NEW PLACE,

W. P. MARSHALL

Has removed from 87 WOOD STREET to

NO. 191 LIBERTY STREET,

a few doors above ST. CLAIR. de18

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

(Between Liberty and Ferry streets.

Orders promptly attended to. ap13

CEMENT, SOAP STONE, &c.

HARTMAN & LARE, No. 124 Smithfield street, Sole Manufacturers of Warren's Felt Cement and Gravel Roofing. Material for sale. ja5:30

NEW AND DESIRABLE

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

Special attention is requested to our

HEAVY BLACK DRESS SILKS,

AND

BARGAINS IN CORDED AND FANCY SILKS.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

Sheeting Muslin, Pillow Case Muslin, White Quilts, Linens, &c.,

Table Linens, Table Napkins, Toilet Mats, Towellings, &c,

NEW CARPETS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,

Best Makes of Calicoes.

AT 10 CENTS,

GOOD FAST COLORED CALICOES.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,

Extra Quality of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

All the Popular Bargains of the Day at

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 180 AND 182 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

54. — 54.

KITTANNING

EXTRA HEAVY

BARRED FLANNEL,

A VERY LARGE STOCK,

NOW OFFERED,

IN GOOD STYLES.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

54

WOOD STREET.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, AT EASTERN PRICES, NO. 115 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH. SOLE AGENTS FOR FULLERTON'S FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS, GREENVILLE FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third door above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING of a superior quality; also round leather Belting of different sizes. A large stock on hand at the lowest prices.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

fe8 26 and 28 Sixth Street.

DRY GOODS

AT COST,

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

TO CLOSE STOCK.

THEODORE F. PHILLIPS,

87 MARKET STREET.

de23

WRIGHT'S REPELLENT LOWREY'S PATENT FAST COLOR

WRIGHT'S REPELLENT UMBRELLAS,

Fast Colors.

Prices Within the Reach of All,

Keep the wearer dry, do not soil the dress or floor, and will turn "inside out."

All will bear inside the above mark: none others genuine. At wholesale only by

WRIGHT, BROTHERS & CO.,

322 and 324 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia, and 344 BROADWAY, New York.

fe15:e62 M:TH

NEW STYLES

HATS AND CAPS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

McCORD & CO's,

131 WOOD STREET.

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ROCK THE BABY

IN

EARNEST'S PATENT CRIB.

SOLD ONLY BY

LEMON & WEISE.

Practical Furniture Manufacturers, &c.,

118 FOURTH AVENUE.

Where may be found a full assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture. de25

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNRSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, doing business in the name and style of REYNOLDS, ALPERT & CO., in the manufacture and sale of Boots and Shoes in the city of Pittsburgh, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. B. REYNOLDS and WM. MOORE, who have full power to use the firm's name in settling up the business, and who will settle all claims against said firm and collect all debts due said firm.

J. B. REYNOLDS,
G. ALPERT,
WM. MOORE,
E. W. HILL.

WITNESS—J. J. NEWMYER.
PITTSBURGH, February 23, 1869. fe25:f12

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.

American Rink,
New York Club,
Empire, Starr, &c.

All other styles and sizes at the very lowest rates at

WHITESIDES & DRUM,

de14 79 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVENESS.

Price of Marshall's Elix'r, $1.00 per bottle. For sale by all Druggists. Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & Co., Druggists, Proprietors. fe4:d99-T:TH:S

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S Bread.

The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Take none else. au4:TTS

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1868.

The most important featnre we have to notice in a general way is an easing up in Sugar, under the influence of the advices from Cuba, and this being the case, it is not likely that holders will be so indifferent about selling, and instead of turning off purchasers it is not improbable that some of them may yet be glad to see customers. Grain and Flour continue very dull and depressed, while Provisions are steady with a fair jobbing demand, and prices are fully sustained. In other articles, there are no new or important characteristics worthy of special notice.

APPLE BUTTER—Firmer: 80@90c.

APPLES—In fair demand and limited supply. May be quoted at $4@$6, for common to choice.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll is in demand, and may be quoted steady at 40 to 43@45.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 3½.

BEANS—Firmer and in better demand, with sales at $3,75@$3,85, for prime small white.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $18 to $22.

CORNMEAL—$1 to $1,10 per bushel.

CHEESE—Sales of Western at 22c, and New York Goshen, at 23½@24c.

CARBON OIL—Is a shade easier but unchanged at 33@33½, in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches steady at 14@15 for quarters; 16@17 for mixed, and 18@20 for halves, as to quality. Apples 11@12 cts.

EGGS—In good supply and dull, and fresh cannot be quoted obove 22@23.

PROVISIONS—A shade firmer but not quotably higher. Shoulders 14¾@15. Ribbed Sides 17@17¼; Clear Sides 18@18¾, and Hams 19½@20. Lard, 20½ in tierces, and 21@21½ in kegs. Mess Pork $33,00@$33,50.

POTATOES—Very dull and cannot be quoted above 80 cts for small lots in store.

PEANUTS—10 cts per lb.

HAY—There is no improvement to note in the demand for baled, and with continued liberal receipts, prices are barely maintined, $20@$25, as to quality.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00 to $6,25.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and nominal at $1,48@$1,50 for No. 1 Spring, and $1,60 for No. 1 Winter. Rye is in fair demand at $1,45, and but little in market. Oats firm though the demand is light; 65@66 on track, and 67@68 in store. Corn, although in light supply, is dull and unchanged at 75@80. Barley is still quoted at $2,10@2,20 for prime to choice State and Ohio, and $2,33@2,35 for prime Canada.

SEEDS—Small sales of Clover Seed at $10@10,50, as to quality, and Timothy at $3,50; Flax Seed is firmer and we now quote at $2,45@$2,50.

SORGHUM—60@70 cts.

SALT—Is quiet but steady, and is still quoted at $2 by the car load.

FEATHERS—Live Geese Feathers quoted at 75@ 80cts, to the trade, and the usual advance in a retail way.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand and the market is dull, but prices are unchanged. Spring Wheat $7,00@$7,50, and Winter Wheat at $8,00@8,50. Rye Flour $7,50. The Pearl Mill quote their best brands made of the best Wheat, as follows: Extra Family Flour, in barrels, at $9,30, and, in sacks, $9,00 per barrel; Double Extra Family, in barrels, $10,00, and, in sacks, $9,70 per barrel; Spring Wheat Flour, in barrels, $7,80, and, in sacks, $7,50 per barrel. The City Mills quote prices as follows: Extra Family, (Winter) in barrels, $9,30, and, in sacks, $9,00 per barrel; Double Extra Family, in barrels, $9,80, and, in sacks, $9,50 per barrel, and Spring, $8,00, in barrels, and $7,70, in sacks, per barrel.

WHISKEY—High wines dull and are a shade easier, and may now be quoted, in a jobbing way, at 94@95,

LARD OIL—May be quoted at $1,35@$1,37 for No. 2, and $1,68@$1,70 for No. 1.

TALLOW—Reudered, 12c.

GROCERIES—As already intimated, Sugars have eased up somewhat. Refined being quoted down half a cent, and a still further decline expected. Raw Sugars, although decidedly weaker, have undergone no quotable change. Coffees remain about stationary, and the same is true of Rice, Soaps, Candles, etc., etc. Since the date of our last report, there has been several arrivals of Sugars, and Molasses from New Orleans.

COFFEE—20¼ to 25c for fair to prime; good, 23 to 23½c, and choice, 26.

SUGARS—Crushed, Powderd and Granulated, 20½c; "A," Coffee. 19½c; "B," Coffee. 19¼c; Extra "C," 19c; "C" 18½. Choice New Orleans and Port Rico, 16c; prime, 15½; fair 14½c; good, 13¾. Choice Cuba, 15c; medium to prime 13½@14¼c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 90; prime do, 85; good, 80.

SYRUPS—Lovering, $1,00; Drips, $1,10 @$1,20; Long Island, 90; Booth & Edgar, 90c; lower grades, 65c@78c.

RICE—Carolina, 11 to 11½c; Rangoon, good, 10c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1,10 to 1,85, G. P., $1,10 to 1,90. Imperial, $1,40 to 1,80. Oolong, 85 to $1,45. Sou Chong, 90c to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 7½; Silver Gloss, 12½c, and Corn Starch, 13c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8,00 per case.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins, $4,00 per box; Matt do, $8,25; Prunes, 15c; Currants, 14c.

SPICES—Cassia, 90c; Cloves, 45c; grain Pepper, 36 to 38c; Allspice, 33c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

BAR LEAD—12½c; Shot, $3,50 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbit's," 12c; "Oakely's," 11½c; Rosin, 5 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 15c; Wax, 10c; Chem. Olive, 9½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 16c; Star, 25c.

BI CARB SODA—$7,50 per 100.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton opened rather more steady and closed quiet at about previous prices; sales of 1,800 bales at 29@29¼c for middling uplands. Flour dull, heavy and lower; receipts, 5,807 bbls, with sales of 6,900 bbls at $5,40@6,20 for superfine State and western, $6,25@6,75 for extra State, $6,20@7,00 for extra western, $7,00@7,90 for white wheat extra, $6,40@7,85 for round hoop Ohio, $7,00@8,50 for extra St. Louis, and $9@12 for good to choice do.; closing heavy. Rye Flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $5,25@7,20. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky is a shade firmer; sales of 150 bbls western at 96½@97c, free; chiefly at the inside price. Wheat; receipts of 13,666 bus; 1@2c lower, with a moderate business doing in spring, for export 64,000 bushels at 1,15@1,55. No. 2 spring in store and delivered; closing at 1,52@153 delivered. 157 for No. 1 spring. 175 for amber Michigan. Rye dull, heavy, lower. Western offered at 1,40. Barley quiet at 8,000. Canada West at 2,17 delivered. Barley malt quiet. Receipts—corn 2,185. Corn opened scarce, 1c better. Closed dull, declining, with advance last 52,000 bushels at 95@97. New mixed western closing at 95@1,00. Western yellow included in sales 25,000. New mixed western to arrive within ten days at 92@93c. Oats a shade firmer and moderately aclive; sales of 40,000 bus at 75c for western in store. Rye firm at $1,09@1,10 for Carolina. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady; sales 200 hhds Cuba at 13@13¼a. Molasses dull. Hops quiet at 5@15c for American. Petroleum firm at 20½c for crude,and 35c for refined bonded. Linseed Oil firm at $1,02@1,03. Wool firm; sales 300,000 pounds at 49@55c. Metals: sheeting copper steady at 33c, ingot firm and quiet at 26¾c for lake and Baltimore. Pig Iron quiet and firm at 40@43c for Scotland, and 37@37½c for American; bar dull at $90@92,50 for refined English and American; sheet quiet at 11½@13c. Nails steady at 5@5¼c for cut, 6½@6¾c for clinched, 27@30c horse shoe. Pork steady; sales of 1,050 bbls, at $32,00@32,25 for new mess, closing at $31,87, cash; $31,50@31,62 for old do; $26@27,50 for prime, and $28,50@30,00 for prime mess; also, sales of 100 bbls new mess, seller for April, at $32,37½. Beef quiet; sales of 100 bbls, at $9,00@16,50 for new plain mess and $12,50@19,50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef heavy; sales of 100 tierces, at $25@30 for prime mess and $28@33 for India mess. Beef Hams dull; sales of 120 bbls at $26,00@32,50. Cut Meats dull; sales of 150 packages, at 13@13¾c for shoulders and 17¼@18c for hams. Dressed Hogs quiet and steady, at 13¼@13¾c for western and 14@14½c for city. Middles dull. Lard firm; sales of 480 tierces, at 17½@19½c for steam and 19¼@19¾c for kettle rendered; also, sales of 2,000 tierces steam, sellers for March and April, at 19c, and sellers for four and five months on private terms. Butter firm, at 25@28c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 18@22½c. Freights to Liverpool dull and heavy.

Latest—Flour closed dull and in buyers' favor. Wheat heavy and 2@3c lower, private Cable accounts from London and Liverpool having a very depressing effect. Rye dull and heavy, at $1,39@1,40 for western. Corn heavy at 95c for new mixed western, and nominal at $1@1,01 for old mixed western in store. Pork quiet, at $31,87@32,00 for new mess, cash and regular. Beef dull and heavy. Cut Meats and Bacon nominal. Lard quiet at 19c for prime steam. Eggs firm at 26@28c.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Eastern Exchange weak at 1-10 discount buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Flour dull and almost nominal at $5@6,62½ for spring extra. Wheat easier, with No. 1 at $1,21@1,22; No. 2 unsettled at $1,14@1,14¾ for regular, and $1,15@1,15½ for fresh receipts, closing tame at $1,14 for regular; this afternoon buyers at $1,13¾, and sellers at $1,13¾. Corn moderately active and ¼@½c lower; sales new at 58¼@58¾c, and no grade 57½@58c, closing with buyers of new at 58¼c; sales No. 1 at 69c, seller April; new 59c, buyer March; 58½c, seller, March, and 58¾c, seller, last half of March; nothing doing this afternoon. Oats dull and weak at 55½@55¾c for No. 2; sales at 56¼c, seller, April and last half of March. Rye dull at $1,20 for No. 1, and $1,18@1,18½ for fresh receipts No. 2. Barley dull and nominal at $1,80@1,81 for No. 2; sample lots sold at $1,95@2,10 for good to choice. Highwines in fair demand at 90c; sellers ask 90½c. Provisions; mess pork $32,50, buyers for the month; do. closing nominal at $32,00, cash. Lard dull and steady at 18½c. Bulk meats quiet; sales of shoulders at 12½c; sweet pickled hams quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs dull and steady; closing at $12,25@$12,75, dividing on 2,50; live firm and steady at $9,00@9,50 for common and light; $9,75@$10,10 for fair to medium, and $10,60@$10,90 for good to choice. Beef cattle in good demand at $4,40@$5,25 for common to good; $5,37½@$6,25 for light,ann $6,50@$7,45 for medium to good, and $8,00@$8,20 for extra choice shipping steers. Receipts; 9,455 bbls flour; 41,000 bush wheat; 74,500 bush corn; 23,616 bush oats; 5,472 bush rye; 3,800 bush barley; 4,490 hogs. Shipments: 6,700 bbls flour; 1,332 bush wheat; 21,500 bush corn; 3,915 bush oats; 3,600 bush rye; 1,500 bush barley; 4,221 hogs.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Flour is in moderate demand; family sells at $6,75@7. Wheat is firm and in fair demand at $1,44@1,50 for No. 2. Corn and Oats are unchanged. Cotton is dull; Middlings nominal at 28c. Tobacco is firm and in good demand; sales were made 196 hhds at $3,55@9,60 for trash and lugs; $12,40@18,50 for leaf. Whisky dull at 90@91c; demand very light. Provisions dull and drooping: mess pork sold at $32; bulk sides, 14½@15¼c for bone and clear rib; bacon is neglected and there is no demand; rates are more nominal at 14c, 17c and 17½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides; sugar cured hams, 18½@19¼c. Lard is very dull; sales of prime city were made at 18½c; there was hardly any demand. Butter is very scarce and prices are advancing; fresh is quoted at 45½c. Eggs are dull and drooping at 18@19c. Cheese scarce and firm at 21@22c. There is no change in Oils. Gold, 131¾, buying. Exchange is steady at 1-10 per cent. buying.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—In Tobacco holders are more disposed to accept bids, but the prices are unchanged. There is nothing doing in hemp; new undressed $1,55; dressed $2,40. Flour quiet, unchanged and the prices range at $5@6 for superfine; $5@6,50 for extra; $6@7,50 for double extra; $6,75@8,50 for double extra choice; $7,75@9,50 for choice; $9,50@11,50 for fancy. Wheat unchanged at $1,40@1,55 for prime red fall; $1.65@1,80 for strictly prime to choice do.; $1,62½@2,10 for prime to fancy white. Corn firm at 58@64c in bulk delivered; 70@72c for choice and fancy white sacked. Oats firm and a little higher at 67@69c. Barley unchanged; sales choice Iowa and Minnesota spring at $2,20@2,30. Rye firm with an upward tendency; sales at $1,35. Whisky steady at 92c. Pork steady at $32,50. Bulk meats steady, with sales loose clear rib sides at 16½c. Bacon jobbing at 14¼c, and some holders ask 14½c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½@17¾c. Lard—not much doing; jobbing lots tierce sold at 19c; round lots can be had at 19c. Receipts—flour 1,900 bbls; wheat 7,300 bu; corn 5,400 bu; oats 2,300 bu; barley 700 bu.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—Flour dull and prices unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower, at $1,17¼ for No. 1, and $1,11¼c for No. 2. Oats higher, at 56c for No. 2. Corn steady and firm, at 60c for new. Rye steady at $1,16. Barley quiet at $1,96 for No. 2. Provisions firm and unchanged. Dressed Hogs more active at $12,50@13,00. Receipts—2,000 bbls flour, 32,000 bus wheat, 1,000 bus oats, 1,000 bus corn, 1,000 bus rye, 1,000 bus barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls flour, 3,000 bus wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Flour dull and low grades drooping; Ohio extra family at $8@9,25; northwestern brands unchanged. Wheat in limited inquiry; red and amber unchanged; sales 3,000 bush No. 1 spring at $1,70@1,73. Rye unchanged. Corn active and advanced 3c, with sales 7,000 bush yellow at 93@95c; closing at outside figures. Oats are steady and unchanged. Petroleum firmer; crude at 25c, and refined at 34½c, on spot. Whisky unchanged.

CLEVELAND, March 3.—Flour; we quote City made $10,75, for treble extra; white $9, for double extra; amber $7,50, @8,25, for double extra; red winter $6,25 @7,25 for double extra; Spring $9@9,50, for double extra. Buckwheat flour $8. Wheat, No. 1 red western held at $1,60; cars No. 1 at $1,45. Corn; sales 10 cars at 72: 1 car ear at 69, and 1 car do. at 70. Petroleum quiet and firme, refined closed at 32@33 for standard white.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Tobacco—sales 160 hhds good lugs to medium cutting leaf at $5@16. Cotton at 27½c. Mess Pork at $32@32,50. Lard at 19c. Bacon—shoulders at 14½, clear rib sides at 17½, and clear sides at 18c. Bulk Meats—shoulders at 13¼, clear rib sides at 16¼, and clear sides at 17c, all packed. Flour at $5,50@6. Wheat at $1,50@1,60. Corn at 63@65c. Oats at 62@63c. Sugar declined ½c. Whisky at 91c. Candles declined ¼c.

TOLEDO, March 3.—Flour dull and inactive. Wheat 1c better, amber $1 55, spot $1,56, seller last half of March $1,55, buyer March White Michigan $1,57½ for No. 1, red $1,55, La Porte spring $1,25. Cern, No 1 unchanged at 77; No. 2 quiet at 67; no grade a shade better at 67. Oats quiet and steady at 62 for Michigan. Rye quiet at $1,28@1,29. Barley unchanged. Dressed Hogs dull at 12@12½.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Flour fairly active but weak. Wheat a shade firmer; prime red sold at $2,20. Corn steady and firmer; white 85@86c, yellow 90@92c. Oats firm at 65@75c. Rye firm at $1,50@1,53. Mess Pork firm and unchanged. Bacon more active and unchanged. Lard quiet at 20@20½c.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—Cotton dull; receipts, 796 bales; exports, 479 bales. Flour dull, superfine $6@6,50. Corn firm at 75c. Hay $28. Oats 75@78c. Bran 24c. Corn Meal $3.40. Pork $33,50. Bulk Meats firm; clear sides 17¼c, shoulders 13½c. Dressed hogs 11@12c.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—*Cattle Market*—Cattle—there was but few choice offerings and not much demand; the prices range at $3@7 gross. Hogs in small supply and no demand at 8@10½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 3—7 bags flour, J Porterfield; 300 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 160 sks wheat, Scott & Gisal; 100 tcs lard, J Dalzell & Co; 100 bbls flour, J S Dilworth; 100 do do, D Wallace; 100 do do, owner, 100 do do, Seghmeyer & Co; 43 bales brooms, J Boyles; 1 car old tyre, W Mullins; 1 car ear corn, Robb & Herron; 1 car fire brick, Park Bros & Co; 26 bbls butter, Fetzer & Armstrong; 1 car lumber, J Maury; 141 bbls apples, Kiel & R; 64 do do, W H Graff & Co; 96 bdls broom handles, C Adams; 1 car limestone, Shoenberger & Blair; 50 bxs cheese, Head & Metzgar; 10 do do, R D Clark & Co; 100 do do, A Kirkpatrick; 12 boxes oil, B A Fahnestock; 40 bxs cheese, J Wilson & Son; 1 car shingles, McQueen & D; 303 bgs oats, H M Henderson & Bro.

CAEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 3.—5 cars New York ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 1 car lumber, McEwen & Bro; 1 do do, Ripley & Co; 140 blf bbls fish, Knox & Orr; 150 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 150 bbls oil, J Spear; 41 sks rags, C P Markle & Co; 41 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 61 sks rags, Christy & Benham; 5 bdls wire, T B A David; 23 sks oats, A Black; 2 coils wire, J T Armstrong; 4 rolls leather, G H Anderson; 3 bbls eggs, P Duff & Son; 2 cars iron, Wm Smith; 1 car do do, Union Iron Mills; 14 hhds sugar, S Ewart & Co; 5 cases tobc, Arbuckle & Co; 4 bxs candles, Wm Haslage; 2 cases tobc, Pretzfield Bros; 2 cars iron, J B Jones; lot pig iron, Mitchell, S & Co; 126 bxs hdw, Jones, Nimick & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 3.—122 lumps iron, Park, Bro & Co; 160 bbls oil, Jas Wilkins; 18 bbls rye, 3 pkgs butter, H Riddle; 1 bbl eggs, Whitesides; 2 do do, Geo Hoer; 1 car grain, Crawford L & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 40 sks flour, Vangorder & Shepard; 2 bbls eggs, H Rea Jr; 2 bxs butter, 2 pkgs eggs 5 bgs flaxseed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 46 bgs oats, 39 do rye, 12 do oats, Gay & Welsh; 3 cars limestone, Shoenberger & Blair; 1 car metal, H Woodsides; 127 sks oats, 37 do rye, Scott & Gisal; 51 sks oats, R A Armstrong; 2 cars metal, McKnight, Porter & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 3.—3 bbls eggs, J Longmore; 15 rolls leather, 109 green hides, James Callery; 2 cars metal, Superior Iron Co; 1 do do, Spang Chalfant & Co; 1 car barley, J Rhodes & Co; 10 bbls oil, S M Cummings; 1 car wheat, M Weil & Co; 50 Kegs powder, A Kirk; 1 car middlings, J W Simpson; 2 cars millfeed, 100 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 1 car iron ore, Rogers & Burchfield; 1 car lumber, Lemon & Weise; 55 bbls apples, Rose & Ewing.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was rising at this point last evening, with four feet eleven inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather is mild and pleasant, and all that could be desired for the transaction of out-door business.

No arrivals to report, and the Grey Eagle, for Parkersburg, was the only departure.

The public generally, and steamboatmen in particular, were somewhat startled by the announcement of the death of Capt. A. C. McCallum, Sr, He had been unwell only a day or two, having, we believe, been down at the levee on Saturday, and but very few knew anything of his sickness until after his death. He was one of our oldest steamboatmen, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His disease was inflammation of bowels, together with congestion of the lungs.

We are also pained to annouce the death of George W. Blackstock, a well-known life insurance agent, and well-known to many of our steamboatmen. He died in Philadelphia, yesterday, of inflammation of the bowels.

The following named boats are loading for the points named: Sallie and Messenger for Missouri River; R. C. Gray for Cincinnati and Louisville; Camelia for Nashville; Maggie Hays for St. Louis, and Savanna for Upper Mississippi. These are all good boats.

The Bayard, Capt. Geo. D. Moore is the regular packet for Parkersburg tomorrow leaving at noon.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Northern Line packet Minneapolis, and she will be ready for business at the time announced in advertisement.

—The Lorena, from Pittsburgh, arrived at St. Louis on Monday.

—The Wauanita from Pittsburgh, arrived at New Orleans on Monday.

—The New York was advertised to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Tuesday.

—The Kate Putnam, Nashville to Pittsburgh and the Glendale, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, passed Evansville on Monday.

—The David Lynch, sunk near Gallipolis, recently, was being raised by the use of levers, at latest advices. She is probably afloat by this time.

—Commodore Paul received the Mollie Gratz and $2,500 in Exchange for the Pink Varble. He has an idea of placing the Mollie in the Kentucky River trade.

—The steamer Lizzie Hopkins, Captain John T. Roots, on her last down trip broke her shaft near the mouth of Cane river, and was towed to Shreveport by the steamer Frolic.

—The Chattahoochie River, at West Point, is higher than at any time since the great flood of 1865. It is represented as covering all the spare ground in that city, and would cover more could it be found.

—Sioux City papers state that the milliposts are to be removed from Omaha to Sioux City, and that the Government will transport freight by rail to that city, and thence by Joab Lawrence's line of steamers to points above.

—The New Orleans *Times*, of Thursday last, says the barkeeper of the Pauline Carroll won a prize in the Havanna lottery, amounting to the sum of $5,000, he having the tenth part of the ticket which won the $50,000 prize.

—The Maysville Ky., *Bulletin*, says: A lady in Aberdeen dropped her pannier on the street last Monday, which turned out to be a life preserver belonging to the steamer Fleetwood. Our packets will have to adopt some method of self-protection in this respect. Better have—"Stolen from steamer ——" painted on each preserver to preserve her.

—The difficulty with the Emperor, tied up at Parkersburg on complaint of Captain Dickinson, one of her owners, seems to be this: The Nashville Packet Company held a lien on the boat for a considerable amount, and the papers of the boat are made out in the name of a member of that company, in trust for Captain Val. Horton. Captain Dickinson bought in unaware of this fact, and now, being apprised of it, he ties up the boat to secure himself.

—The Nashville *American* of Saturday says: The Pink Varble has 150,000 feet of lumber and 5,000 posts for St, Louis. The Kate Putnam, yesterday, waltzed around in the wind for some time, and, finding it difficult to round to, abandoned the effort, and went down through the bridge piers stern foremost. John Dickens, an old river steward, a resident of Smithland for thirty years, has, at the request of the citizens of Cadiz, Ky., accepted the position of teacher of their colored schools.

—In an article defending the "Pilots" Mutual Aid Improvement Society," of St. Louis, the *Journal-of-Commerce*, of that city, says: "The position of pilot has been considered as first in importance in the above mention, and doubtless it will be justly entitled to that consideration by all who have risked life and property on our Western waters—or, indeed, any other waters. To fill the obligations enjoined upon that officer effectively requires ability of no ordinary character. He must possess rare virtues and practical information in his line—firmness, decision, carefulness and courage—without which passengers and cargo may be subjected to loss. He must suffer all ease and enjoyment to count as nothing in the scale of duty. The position demands the most untiring vigilance, night and day, and a constant study of the various changes to which the channel is subjected. Nothing but actual observation can suffice for the accomplishment of the services assigned him, and to make this intelligently he must be possessed of at least the modicum of brain vouchsafed to humanity. A competent pilot, it may be affirmed with all proper assurance, has sense enough and energy enough to fill important positions other than those that pertain to the marine class.

River and Weather

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—River falling; seven feet six inches of water in the canal. Weather clear and mild.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ST. LOUIS, ST. JOE, OMAHA, AND ALL POINTS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.—The fine passenger steamer MESSENGER will leave on the 15th inst. for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES COLLINS, GHRIEST & CO., Agents.
GEORGE F. LUNKENS, at Rochester Wharf Boat, Agent. mh3

FOR CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The fine steamer CAMELIA.....Capt. JOSEPH LYTLE, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on THURSDAY, March 4th, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to mh3 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer MAGGIE HAYS.....Capt. B. C. MARTIN, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, March 4th, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, JAMES COLLINS, G. H. GHRIEST & CO., fe27 A. J. HASLETT, Agents.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS—The steamer BELLEVERNON.....Capt. J. J. DARRAH, JR. Will leave THURSDAY, March 4th, for the above and intermediate ports.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, fe26 GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

FOR KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA.—The splendid steamer SALLIE.....Capt. T. S. CALHOUN, Will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, March 4th, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, GHRIEST & CO., Agents. fe24

NORTHERN LINE PACKET.—FOR GALENA AND DUBUQUE.
SAVANA..... Capt. ROBERT ISHERWOOD, Will commence loading for the above and all intermediate points on the first of March, and will go through without reshipping. For particulars apply to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents. fe22:e97 or R. C. GRAY.

NORTHERN LINE PACKET.—The new and splendid MINNEAPOLIS.....Capt. J. R RHODES. Will leave for ST. PAUL, about the 10th of April, and go through direct. This splendid steamer offers very superior accommodations for passengers and stock. For particulars apply to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents, fe22:e98 or R. C. GRAY.

FOR CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer R. C. GREY.....Capt. I. R. WHITTAKER, Will leave for the above ports on WEDENSDAY, March 4th, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, fe26 G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

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Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE GENERALLY, No. 141 WATER STREET, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh. je5

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M. STEELE & SON,
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JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh. ja12:r58

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fe8

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
On and after TUESDAY, November, 17th, 1868, trains will arrive at and depart from the Depot corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrives.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
McKeesport Accomd'n	11:00 A. M.	2:05 P. M.
Ex. to and from Unif'n.	3:00 P. M.	10:10 A. M.
West Newton Accom'd	4:30 P. M.	8:35 A. M.
Braddock's Accomdt'n.	6:15 P. M.	7:50 P. M.
Night Ac. to McK'sport.	10:30 P. M.	6:45 A. M
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 P. M.	10:00 A.

For tickets apply to
J. R. KING, Agent
W. B. STOUT, Superintendent. no20

CHANGE OF TIME.
ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD,
On and after MONDAY, November 9th, 1868, TWO TRAINS DAILY will leave Pittsburgh Station, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

LEAVE PITTSBURGH.		ARRIV IN PITTSBURGH	
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	5:40 p m
Express	7:10 p m	Express	6:30 a m
Brady's B Ac	3:00 p m	Bradys B Ac	10:30 a m
1st Soda Works Accomd	10:50 a m	1st Soda Works Accomod'n.	8.20 a m
2d Soda Works Accomod'n.	5:00 p m	2d Soda Works Accomod'n.	3:40 p m

Church Train leave Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M. Arrive at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M.
Passengers taking express train have but one change of cars between Pittsburgh, Buff

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
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THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Ephemeris, Review of Monthly Magazines, A Sketch by Parton on Paintings. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Mercantile, Financial and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: General Miscellany of Interesting Reading Matter.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 68⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 57@57½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 132⅛.

THE XVth Amendment has already been ratified by Kansas, Nevada, Louisiana, West Virginia and Missouri.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the snow-blockade, which has entirely suspended through-carriage on the Union Pacific Railway, since early in February, the mails for the Pacific States are ordered to be sent by steamer *via* Panama.

THE Canadian journals announce an expected visit, this summer, from Prince ARTHUR, third son of Queen VICTORIA. There are intimations that the Dominion may be ultimately erected into an independent monarchy, with this young Prince on the throne. This would be a critical experiment upon the good neighborhood of the Great Republic.

IT IS TRUE that the Amoskeag Fire Engine Building Company, of New Hampshire, threaten to seize upon several steamers of the Fire Department, if debts long since past due are not assumed by the city or paid. Councils should lose no time in looking into the matter and providing against any evil consequences which may ensue through longer delay in settling the claims.

THE FIFTEENTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT will come before the Legislature of this State soon after its reassembling on the 8th of the present month. A Republican majority exists in both branches; and we feel warranted in predicting that the Amendment will be ratified by each without much delay. This will be strictly in accordance with the tendencies and principles of the Republican party, which has organized, and has been maintained thus far, for the defence of Liberty.

CONSONANT with our belief, yesterday declared, that to-day's Inaugural will be simply a re-affirmation of the cardinal principles of Republicanism, we shall expect to hear that the President urges upon his countrymen the plain duty of maintaining the public faith, at home or abroad, and their inevitable responsibility to the principle of Human Liberty which the XVth Amendment embodies. These questions are no longer confined to the Legislative forum, but stand subjected to the final judgment of the world.

OF COURSE, no intelligent man anticipates any declaration, by the Senate, of its specific grounds of objection to the Alabama treaty. What Senators really want is not only payment but an apology, and, knowing that this means war, they prefer that the country should drift into a collision, without being warned of its danger by a timely public discussion. This proves rather a low cunning than a creditable statesmanship. We believe that the President does not concur, as reported, in this dangerous policy.

THE SUPREME COURT is cautiously paving its way to a final decision upon the Legal-tender Act. First, it held, in the Oregon case, that State taxes may be made specifically payable in coin; next, that private contracts, ante-dating the law and made similarly payable, may be enforced, and now, in the case from Baltimore, on Monday last, that the law not only does not prohibit but impliedly sanctions the validity of such contracts made since. After the Court shall have thus exhausted the wide range of exceptions to the operations of the act, it will leave so little of its body remaining that the remnant may be squarely endorsed without any terrible shock to public or private finances.

MR. BANKS may be congratulated upon his success in inveigling the House into a false and most discreditable position, relative to Spanish liberty and Cuban independence. His amendment to the Senate resolution is so adroitly worded as to secure the unanimous approval of the House, and yet the moral effect of that vote, if it amounts to anything at all, will be to aid, directly and powerfully, in the movement to wrest Cuba from the Spanish crown. A Senatorial approval, in this shape, would be effectively damaging to the cause of Republicanism all over the world, and is to be deprecated accordingly. As for the President, it will be time enough to count him among the faithless propagandists, when he forgets the great principles which his to-day's Address will avow.

CITY COUNCILS yesterday by a decisive vote recommended a bill to the Legislature providing for the establishment of a Water Commission, who shall have almost unlimited control over the water department of the city. The original bill was stripped of its objectionable features in Common Council and as returned by that branch to the Select, will probably be favorably acted upon and forwarded to Harrisburg for legislation. We conceive this measure to be of great importance, and one that will meet with the hearty concurrence of every right minded citizen, as it is designed to effect a reform in a matter closely allied to public health, comfort and convenience.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS passes into history, with its last hours signalized by such a decisively emphatic proclamation of an Inviolate Public Faith, as to disarm the criticism which might point to its short-comings upon other questions of deep interest to the country. The broad, clear terms in which Congress, yesterday, affirmed the plainest of the public obligations to all creditors who have trusted the public faith, will put a final end to the infamously impudent quackery of "greenbacks for bonds." When Congress declares that the public creditor will be paid exactly as each party understood the contract when the obligation was incurred, that simply just enunciation was in itself a splendid triumph over the most insidious, and therefore the most dangerous of temptations. Let honesty be honored!

THE LEGISLATURE made a mistake last winter in that it did not repeal the tax upon moneys at interest. So long as landed property was subjected to levy for State purposes there was room for clamor that cash capital should be taxed as well; but even then there was no real basis for such clamor. The taxation of moneys at interest constrains capitalists, and even small holders, to seek other forms of investment. This fact is evidenced not only by the meagre returns of moneys loaned, but by the experience of all business men throughout the State. Men who had moneys loaned out among their neighbors, when the tax was imposed, called it in, and sought for other kinds of investment. The Commonwealth realizes next to nothing by the tax, while it operates injuriously in the cases of multitudes of persons who want money accommodations.

THE LETTERS OF "FRANCESCA."

We publish this morning the first of a series of promised letters from an American Lady, who with her husband has wintered at Dresden, Saxony, and is about to extend her travels through several of the German and Slavonic States, as well as through Italy, France and Spain, and possibly further East. She belongs to one of our best American families, is herself an amateur artist, has painted some pictures for her friends that would do credit to a professional artist. She is moreover a lady of much culture and refinement, a close and intelligent observer with fine descriptive powers. Already we have orders for her correspondence from New York, Massachusetts and Kentucky, and we feel sure her letters will prove a most agreeable intellectual treat to our readers.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, ESQ.

This gentleman's numerous friends will be pained to hear that he was attacked, a few days ago, while on a business visit in Philadelphia, with inflammation of the bowels. The symptoms are so malignant and his prostration so extreme, that according to the latest dispatches, his recovery is dispaired of. He is lying at the Continental Hotel, attended by attached friends, and has been joined from home by his brother and sister, so that nothing that affection or science can do, will be left undone.

We sincerely hope that the imminency of his danger has been exaggerated by the reports, and that his vigorous constitution will suffice to restore him to his home and friends in his wonted health.

—Since writing the above we learn that the gentleman died yesterday afternoon. His death will be universally regretted in this community, where he has so long resided and transacted business as an Insurance Agent. He was a man of many fine traits of character, and possessed the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

THE CHARTIERS RAILWAY.

We regret to learn that failure has been encountered in transferring the new subscriptions to the Chartiers Valley Railway Company, so as to meet the views of the managers of the Pennsylvania Central. About two hundred thousand dollars have been transferred, and the signers of the other sixty thousand refuse to make the desired change, though the latter conditions are easier than the former. Most of the persons who refuse to transfer are residents of Allegheny county. Their idea probably is that the matter has been pushed so far that it will go through without their aid. It certainly will not, unless Mr. THOMSON shall conclude to amend his propositions, which were very liberal at first. What he will do we have no means of determining. But spring is approaching, and if the work is to be prosecuted to completion during the current year, arrangements to that end must be made without delay. The subscribers who refuse to transfer are certainly subjecting the enterprise to peril, which may prove fatal.

All the lawyers who have examined the original subscription papers, pronounce them to be valid, but whether Mr. THOMSON will accept them, in the face of probable litigation, must be regarded as altogether doubtful.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

In the organization of the new House, to-day, the Louisiana Representatives will not be counted, their certificates of election being imperfect in many respects and widely at variance with the legal requirements which it is the duty of the Clerk to heed. Two of the South Carolina districts send double delegations with conflicting credentials. No question will be presented concerning Georgia, as she has not yet attempted to elect members for this Congress, but will do so on the 6th of April. Nor do Virginia, Texas or Mississippi claim any representation. The Alabama election has not yet taken place. New Hampshire elects next Tuesday, and Connecticut on the 5th of April. Thus the new House, which when full will have two hundred and forty-three members, meets, with thirty-six vacant seats. Of the Representatives elect, one hundred and thirty six are Republicans and seventy opposition. The seats of sixteen members, five Republicans and eleven Opposition, are to be contested, but the holders of the regular certificates will vote until displaced. In but one of these contested cases, that of our adjoining Westmoreland district, is the claimant without the regular credentials.

The terms of twenty-three Senators having expired, seven of them, all Republicans, have been re-elected. The other fifteen are new members, except that two of them, HAMLIN, of Maine, and STOCKTON, of New Jersey, have had previous Senatorial experience. Ten of the new members are Republicans and five Opposition.

RETIRING PUBLIC SERVANTS.

At noon to-day Messrs. JAMES K. MOORHEAD and THOMAS WILLIAMS, Representatives of the Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Districts of Pennsylvania in Congress, will close their terms and retire to private life.

Mr. MOORHEAD was first elected to the House in 1860, was afterwards re-elected three times, and has consequently served for eight consecutive years. This period of service covers the most eventful years in the history of the Republic. Entering public life with no other preparation than was acquired in active business pursuits, his strong common sense and natural capacity for the management of important affairs, soon made him both conspicuous and influential. What he lacked in oratorical ability was abundantly compensated by the accuracy of his judgment and the tact which he brought to the duties of his position. Comprehending fully the peculiar interests of this city, from long identification with them, he has made one of the most successful and honored representatives it has ever sent to Washington.

Mr. WILLIAMS was first elected in 1864, and was re-elected in 1866; his period of service extending to four years. A scholar of exact and varied learning, a lawyer thoroughly trained in his profession, a rhetorician of surpassing fertility, and an orator of the highest type, he was specially prepared to grapple with the great questions growing out of the progress of the war and the reconstruction of the States. In this department, in particular, he rendered services the value of which are beyond computation, and established a reputation honorable to his name.

JOHNSON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address to the people has now a companion piece in that issued yesterday to the dearly-beloved citizens of the United States by the unappreciated, misused, abused patriot, ANDREW JOHNSON, who lets fall from his shoulders this day the robe of office. The man of many vetoes, not satisfied that his record is sufficiently clear in itself, utters a few solemn parting words in vindication of his course. He is not too modest to claim the honor of the people for the disbanding of an army of a million of men, all armed to the teeth, and restoring them to their vocations in civil life. The people will congratulate themselves that they were spared the ruinous condition of public affairs that would have resulted from the continuance in service of so many men after peace was declared. What a grand military feat was that, for the Commander-in-Chief to scatter a million of soldiers and strip them of their arms and ammunition,—and not a man lost! GRANT won his laurels in handling armies, but JOHNSON claims place in history for dispersing them at the beckon of his hand. He spared France the humiliation of being whipped in Mexico, and the nation is called to rejoice that he did not wander forth in search of new conquests when the rebellion was closed. He could have kept the high office, now quit, for any length of time if he had had criminal ambition, but he hadn't, and is satisfied to retire with a copy of the untorn Constitution to the quiet retreats of Tennessee. His acts have entered into history and need not be explained, and in his own estimation at least, unborn millions will laud him for the innocent ambition displayed to protect, defend and preserve the Constitution and restore the Union. He calmly, dispassionately and like a father tells the nation that the war was a stupendous and deplorable mistake. Neither side understood the other, (we fear the President stole J. N.'s thunder,) but in the future all such errors may be obviated by clinging to that great panacea, the inevitable Constitution, the encroachments on which no President can prevent unless the people array themselves against the inexorable two-thirds of Congress, (no reference intended to the way they did interpose in the November elections, we imagine.)

We have not the patience to follow the outgoing President in his remarks illustrating his own devotion to the country and his fear that Congress is engaged in undermining the very foundations of liberty, justice and good government. We have no tears to shed over his political death, and after perusing his last words to the people, can only accredit him with that desire so commonly manifested by desperate men—to shame the author of evil and die game.

SOLUTION OF THE IRISH PROBLEM.

How to deal with Ireland, has perplexed ten or fifteen generations of British statesmen. Each Cabinet has sought to detect the real causes of the distress and discontent which have been the heritage of the Irish people, and to apply an effectual remedy, and each has fallen into substantially the same mistake as its predecessor. The conclusion arrived at has uniformly been that the great evil under which the Irish were laboring was their attachment to the Catholic faith, and that if a change could be wrought in that particular, all would instantly be well, or, at least, such ameliorations would forthwith spring up, with inherent power of perpetual expansion, as would soon remove all real ground for complaint. The fallacy that lurked in this conclusion was the product of religious bigotry and fanaticism, which never will allow those who are victims thereto to fully perceive more than one side of a case. The English people, for many ages, professed the Catholic faith; but they never were in so miserable a condition as the Catholic population of Ireland is now in, and have been in through successive generations. Nay, when the Catholic religion was introduced into England the population were still in a state of barbarism, from which they gradually emerged, until they attained those degrees of civilization, learning and refinement in possession of which the Reformation found them. These reflections ought to have convinced British statesmen that they were searching in the wrong direction for the evil to be cured, and that remedies devised under a broad misapprehension of the malady, would be certain to do no good, and probably would result in making the case worse. But those statesmen were smitten with a judicial blindness and could see nothing except through the medium of their own unconquerable prejudices.

Measures of repression were devised from time to time, and executed with appalling rigor, under the absurd expectation that disabilities and severities would suffice to superinduce new ecclesiastical affinities. Even in the face of successive defeats this fatal policy was persisted in for a long period. At last came an era of Religious Toleration, followed by the admission of Catholics first, and afterwards of Jews, into Parliament. This apparent concession was of no use. It rather served to make the dissatisfaction greater. In the nature of the case, it could not do otherwise. If there is anything in which a person has a right to demand to be left entirely free, it is in his relations to his God. Between the individual soul and its Maker, all interferences are wrong. Invariably they excite antagonism. In any matter in which a man feels that he is by Nature endowed with Liberty, he resents as an insult the offer to grant him Toleration as a favor.

Mr. GLADSTONE now perceives this; though even he was in almost complete ignorance of it until he was subjected to defeat and forced to relinquish the administration of the government. Adversity has been useful to him. The bill he has introduced into Parliament for the disestablishment of the Irish church, is much more thorough and complete than any previous formal proposition to the legislative bodies on the subject. But little doubt remains of the passage of this bill.

Upon that consummation all cause of religious discontent will be removed from Ireland; and the way will be open for the elevation of the inhabitants by means of an educational system in which all classes, and of all shades of opinion, can participate.

But something more than this must be done if the British Government is intent upon effecting such an improvement in the pecuniary condition of the people as will suppress discontent by making them prosperous. Ireland is essentially poor. The traditionary policy of Great Britain has been to prevent the diversification of Irish industry by the introduction of manufactures. A population subjected to that policy cannot fail of being poor and wretched. There is an abundance of capital in England; and if the men who hold it, encouraged thereto by the Government, will employ it in establishing manufactures in Ireland, a new and permanent prosperity will be witnessed, in the presence of which the past will be forgotten, and the populations of the two islands become so identified in interest as to constitute, for practical purposes, but one nationality.

But the disestablishment of the Irish Church will not finish the task Mr. GLADSTONE and his associates have before them. All the reasons which suggest perfect equality of religious rights and privileges in Ireland, suggest the recognition thereof in England. There may be questions of degree, which can be offered in abatement, to stave off immediate action, but all the questions of principle involved are identical. A Church Establishment in England or Scotland is just as much out of place, and as absolutely in conflict with the essential idea of Religious Liberty, as in Ireland, and cannot long survive the demolition of the Irish establishment.

The example of the United States, extending through nearly a century, demonstrates that Religion can lose nothing, but must gain much, by avoiding all entangling alliances with governments. Statesmen, intent on bolstering up political systems, based not upon the consent of the people, but upon assumptions, sustained by force, may find advantages in misdirecting religious sentiments, which are among the most powerful incentives to action. Despots are always ready to invoke and profit by the sanctions of religion, thus misapplied and abused, and whether they feel any genuine respect for religion or not. But the essential conception of Liberty requires that men and women shall be free in all relations; in those which are religious as well as in those which are social or political. Hence, while the English friends of Reform will gladly aid in the proposed movement in Ireland, they will not stop there; but will go on and demand the application of the same principles to all parts of the Empire.

IT IS BELIEVED, at Washington, that the gentlemen selected for the new Cabinet were notified yesterday of the President's choice. The latest speculations give the Treasury to Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts. Ohio is counted out. The New Yorkers divide their expectations between FISH and PIERREPONT. The selection from Pennsylvania begins to be very freely assigned to Hon. G. A. GROW. A dispatch says:

"One reason cited by General Grant for refusing to disclose the name of his Cabinet before his inauguration is not a little curious. He said, a few days ago, in explanation of his reasons for keeping his Cabinet a secret, that few of the Presidents who had done otherwise had been successful in forming their Cabinets as they desired, and cited among others Mr. Lincoln, declaring that, of the original Cabinet list prepared by him in 1861, only two were permitted to take their portfolios. All the rest were dictated to him by party leaders and interests. He did not explain how he had come into possession of this fact, but simply stated it as a fact by which he had taken warning."

Washington Items.

The Inaugural Address of President Grant will endorse the new suffrage amendment, and it will take decided ground against all forms of repudiation, and in favor of paying all our indebtedness in gold, except where the law under which any part of it is made explicitly provides for payment in currency.

Four bank bills from the Senate were acted on in the House this afternoon. That requiring additional reports from National banks at the call of the Controller of the Currency was sent to a Conference Committee without much opposition. That looking to partial redistribution of bank currency and of which the Coburn amendment is the last section, which was adopted the other day, was taken up again, and after some debate sent to a Conference Committee by a small majority. That preventing certification of checks when there are no funds was unanimously agreed to, as was also that making accessories in National Bank frauds liable to the same penalties as principals, and both measures will go to the President to-morrow for his signature.

There is little doubt that a new policy in regard to the Alabama claims, West Indian annexation, &c., will prevail under the next Administration, and that it will be acted upon at once. It may not be as discreet and wise as that now being pursued, but it will certainly be more in accord with public feeling in the matter.

Among other prompt and positive actions of the new President, on his induction into office will be the recall of Gen. Rosecrans from Mexico.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Wednesday morning, by a vote of sixty-two to twenty-nine, the Constitutional amendment was ratified by the Wisconsin Assembly.

—President Grant has given a New York benevolent society the exclusive right to publish for its benefit a *fac simile* of his certificate of election.

—Over two hundred complaints have been made to Government special agents at New York by widows of soldiers and sailors that they have been swindled out of money collected by lawyers.

—Col. John Van Horn, an ex-Alderman of Chicago, was arrested Tuesday night for shooting at his two daughters, one of whom he slightly wounded. He was held in $5,000 bonds to keep the peace.

—Tuesday night the Wisconsin Senate, by a vote of twenty-one to six, indefinitely postponed the House bill proposing to submit to the people in 1870 the question of extending the suffrage to women.

—On Friday the four Chesapeake pirates, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Wells, Frank Romunds and George Bailey, are to be hanged at Princess Anne, Somerset county, Md. The crime for which they are to suffer death was the murder, in March of last year, of the Captain and Mate of an oyster schooner in the Chesapeake.

—At the Commencement of the Medical University of New York on Tuesday the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon R. C. Graves, of Indiana; W. Hughes, of Ohio; J. W. Palmer, of Ohio; R. R. Stockard, of Mississippi; J. Paul and R. B. Townsend, of Kentucky. Professor Thompson delivered the valedictory address, in which he ridiculed the idea that nature was the only healer of disease, and argued that no true physician could entertain such a heresy without moral paralysis.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S LAST WORDS.

(Continued from First Page.)

not be censured, if my efforts have been impeded in the interests of party faction, and if a policy which was intended to reassure and conciliate the people of both sections of the country was made the occasion of inflaming and dividing still further those who were only recently in arms against each other, yet as individuals and citizens were sincerely desirous, as I shall ever believe, of burying all hostile feelings in the grave of the past. The bitter war was waged on the part of the government to vindicate the Constitution and save the Union, and if I have erred in trying to bring about a more speedy and lasting peace, to extinguish heart-burnings and enmities, and to prevent trouble in the South, which was retarding material prosperity in that region and injuriously effecting the whole country, I am quite content to rest my case with the more deliberate judgment of the people, and, as I have already intimated, with the distant future.

The war, all must remember, was a stupendous and deplorable mistake. Neither side understood the other, and had this simple fact and the conclusions been kept in view, all that was needed was accomplished by the acknowledgment of the terrible wrong, and the expression of better feeling and earnest endeavor at atonement shown and felt in the prompt ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the Southern States at the close of the war. Not accepting the war as a confessed false step on the part of those who inaugurated it, was an error, which now only time can cure, and which, at this late date, we should endeavor to palliate. Experiencing, moreover, as all have done, the frightful cost of the arbitrament of the sword, let us in the future cling closer than ever to the Constitution as our only safeguard. It is to be hoped that not until the burdens now pressing upon us with such fearful weight are removed, will our people forget the lessons of the war, and that remembering them, from whatever cause, peace between sections and States may be perpetual.

The history of late events in our country, as well as of the greatest governments of ancient and modern times, teaches that we have everything to lose by a departure from the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and the undue ascendency of men allowed to assume power in what are considered desperate emergencies. Sylla, on becoming master of Rome, at once adopted measures to crush his enemies, and to consolidate the power of his party he established initiatory colonies throughout Italy, deprived of the full Roman franchise the inhabitants of the Italian towns who had opposed his usurpation, confiscated their lands and gave them to his soldiers, and conferred citizenship upon a great number of slaves be onging to those who had proscribed him, thus creating at Rome a kind of body-guard for his protection. After having given Rome over to slaughter, and tyranized beyond all example over those opposed to him and the legions, his terrible instrument of wrong, Sylla could yet feel safe in laying down the insignia of power so dreadfully abused and in mingling freely with the families and friends of his myriad of victims. The fear which he had inspired continued after his volantary abdication, and even in retirement his will was law to a people who had permitted themselves to be enslaved. What but a subtle knowledge and conviction that the Roman people had become changed, discouraged and utterly broken in spirit, could have hindered this glaring assumption? What but public indifference to consequences so terrible as to leave Rome open to every calamity which subsequently befel her could have justified the conclusions of the dictator and tyrant in his startling experiment?

We find that in the time which has since elapsed human nature and exigencies in governments have not greatly changed. Who, a few years ago, in contemplating our future, could have supposed that in a bitter experience everything demanded in the name of military emergency, or dictated by caprice, would come to be considered as mere matters of course: that conscriptions, confiscation, loss of personal liberty, the subjection of States to military rule and disfranchisement, with the extension of the right of suffrage merely to accomplish party ends, would receive the passive submission, if not acquiescence, of the people of the Republic. It has been clearly demonstrated by recent occurrences that encroachments upon the Constitution cannot be prevented by the President. However devoted or determined he may be, unless the people interpose, there is no power under the Constitution to check a dominant majority of two-thirds of the Congress of the United States. An appeal to the nation is attended with too much delay to meet the emergency, while if left free to act the people would correct in time such evils as might follow legislative usurpation. There is danger that the same power which disregards the Constitution, will deprive them of the right to change their rulers, except by revolution.

We have already seen the jurisdiction of the Judiciary circumscribed, when it was apprehended that the Courts would decide against laws having for their sole object the supremacy of party, while the veto power, lodged in the Executive by the Constitution for the interest and protection of the people, and exercised by Washington and his successors, has been rendered nugatory by a partizan majority of two-thirds in each branch of the national Legislature.

The Constitution evidently contemplated that when a bill is returned with the President's objections, it will be calmly reconsidered by Congress. Such, however, has not been the practice under the present party rules. It has become evident that men who pass a bill under partizan influence are not likely, through patriotic motives, to admit their error, and thereby weaken their own organization by solemnly confessing it under the official oath. Pride of opinion, if nothing else, has intervened and prevented a calm and dispassionate reconsideration of a bill disapproved by the Executive.

Much as I venerate the Constitution, it must be admitted that this condition of affairs has developed a defect which, under the aggressive tendency of the legislative department of the government, may readily work its overthrow. It may, however, be remedied without disturbing the harmony of the instrument. The veto power is generally exercised upon Constitutional grounds, and whenever it is so applied, and the bill returned with the Executive reasons for withholding his signature, it ought to be immediately certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision. If its constitutionality shall be declared by that tribunal, it should then become a law; but if the decision is otherwise, it should fall without power in Congress to re-enact it.

In cases in which the veto rests upon hasty and inconsiderate legislation, and in which no constitutional question is involved, I would not change the fundamental law, for in such cases no permanent evil can be incorporated in the federal system. It is obvious that without such an amendment, the government, as it existed under the Constitution prior to the rebellion, may be wholly subvert-

ed and overthrown by a two-thirds majority in Congress.

It is not, therefore, difficult to see how easily and rapidly the people may lose (shall I not say have lost?) their liberties by an unchecked and uncontrollable majority in the law making power, and whenever deprived of their rights, how powerless they are to regain them.

Let us turn, for a moment, to the history of the majority in Congress which has acted in such utter disregard of the Constitution. While public attention has been carefully and constantly turned to the past and expiated sins of the South, the servants of the people in high places have boldly outraged their trust, broken their oaths of obedience and undermined the very foundations of liberty, justice and good government. When the rebellion was being suppressed by the volunteered services of patriot soldiers amid the dangers of the battle-field, these men crept without question into place and power in the national councils. After all danger had passed, when no armed foe remained, when a penitent people bowed their heads to the flag and renewed their allegiance to the government of the United States, then it was that pretended patriots appeared before the nation and began to prate about the thousands of lives and millions of treasure sacrificed in the suppression of the rebellion. They have since persistently sought to inflame the prejudice engendered between the sections, to retard the restoration of peace and harmony, and by every means to keep open and exposed to the poisonous breath of party passion the terrible wounds of a four years war. They have prevented the return of peace and the restoration of the Union, in every way rendered delusive the purposes, promises and pledges by which the army was marshalled, treason rebuked and rebellion crushed, and made the liberties of the people and the rights and powers of the President objects of constant attack. They have wrested from the President his Constitutional power of supreme command of the army and navy; they have destroyed the strength of the Executive Department by making subordinate officers independent of and able to defy the Chief Magistrate; they have attempted to place the President under the power of a bold, defiant and treacherous Cabinet officer; they have robbed the Executive of the prerogative of pardon, rendered null and void acts of clemency granted to thousands of persons under the provisions of the Constitution, and committed gross usurpation by legislative attempts to exercise this power in favor of party adherents; they have conspired to change the system of our government by preferring charges against the President in the form of articles of impeachment, and contemplating their hearing or trial that he should be placed under arrest, held in durance, and when it become their pleasure to pronounce his sentence, driven from place and power in disgrace; they have in time of peace increased the national debt by a reckless expenditure of public monies, and thus added to the burdens which already weigh upon the people; they have permitted the nation to suffer the evils of a deranged currency, to the enhancement in price of all the necessaries of life; they have maintained a large standing army for the enforcement of their measures of oppression; they have engaged in class legislation, built and encourged monopolies that the few might be enriched at the expense of the many; they have failed to act upon important treaties, thereby endangering our peaceful relations with foreign powers,

Their course of usurpation has not been limited to inroads upon the Executive Department by unconstitutional and oppressive enactments. The people of ten States of the Union have been reduced to a condition more intolerable than that from which the patriots of the Revolution rebelled. Millions of American citizens can now say of their oppressors, with more truth than our fathers did of British tyrants, that they have forbidden State Governments to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended until their assent should be obtained; that they have refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only; that they have made Judges dependent on their will alone for their tenure of office and the amount and payment of their salaries; that they have erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their subsistence; that they have affected to render the military independent and superior to the civil power; combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; quartered large bodies of armed troops among us; protected them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants; imposed taxes upon us without our consent; deprived us in many cases of trial by jury; taken away our charters; excited domestic insurrection among us; abolished our most valuable laws; altered fundamentally the forms of our government; suspended our own legislatures and declared themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. This catalogue of crimes, long as it is, is not complete.

The Constitution vests the judicial power of the United States in one Supreme Court, whose jurisdiction shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Encouraged by this promise of a refuge from tyranny, a citizen of the United States who, by the order of a military commander, given under the sanction of a cruel and deliberate edict of Congaess, had been denied the constitutional rights of liberty of conscience freedom of the press, and of speech, personal freedom from military arrest, of being held to answer for crime upon presentment of an indictment, of trial by jury, of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the protection of a civil and constitutional government. A citizen thus deeply wronged appeals to the Supreme Court for the protection guaranteed him by the organic law of the land. At once a fierce and excited majority, by the ruthless hand of legislative power, stripped the ermine from the Judges, transferred the sword of justice to the General, and remanded the oppressed citizen to a degradation and bondage worse than death.

It will also be recorded as one of the marvels of the times, that a party claiming for itself a monopoly of consistency and patriotism, and boasting of its unlimited sway, endeavored by a costly and deliberate trial to impeach one who defended the Constitution and Union, not only throughout the war of the rebellion, but during his whole term of office as Chief Magistrate, but at the same time could find no warrant or means at their command to bring to trial even the chief of the rebellion, Indeed, the remarkable failures in this case were so often repeated that for propriety's sake, if for no other reason, it became at last necessary to extend to him an immediate pardon.

What more plainly than this illustrates the extremities of party management and inconsistency on the one hand, and faction, vindictiveness and intolerance on the other. Patriotism will hardly be encouraged when in such a record it sees that its instant reward may be the most virulent party abuse and obloquy, if not attempted disgrace. Instead of seeking to make treason odious, it would in truth seem to have been their purpose rather to make the defence of the Constitution and Union a crime, and to punish fidelity to an oath of office, if counter to party dictation, by all the means at their command.

Happily for the peace of the country, the war was determined against the assumed power of States to withdraw at pleasure from the Union. The institution of slavery also found its destruction in a rebellion commenced in its interest. It should be borne in mind, however, that the war neither impaired nor destroyed the Constitution, but on the contrary preserved its existence and made apparent its real power and enduring strength. All the rights granted to the States or reserved to the people are, therefore, intact. Among those rights is that of the people of each State to declare the qualification of their own State electors. It is now assumed that Congress can control this vital right, which can never be taken away without impairing the fundamental principle of the Government itself. It is necessary to the existence of the States, as well as to the protection of the liberties of the people, for the right to select the elector in whom the political power of the State shall be lodged involves the right of the State to govern itself. When deprived of this prorogative, the States will have no power worth retaining. All will be gone, and they will be subjected to the arbitrary will of Congress. The Government will then be centralized, if not by the passage of laws, then by the adoption, through partisan influence, of an amendment directly in conflict with the original design of the Constitution.

This proves how necessary it is that the people should require the administration of the three great departments of the Government to be strictly within the limits of the Constitution. Their boundaries have been accurately defined and neither should be allowed to trespass on the other, nor above all to encroach upon the reserved rights of the people and the States.

The troubles of the past four years will prove to the nation blessings. If they produced so desirable a result, upon those who became young men amid the sound of cannon and the din of arms, and who quietly returned to the farms, the factories and the schools of the land, will principally devolve the solemn duty of perpetuating the Union of the States, in defence of which hundreds of thousands of their comrades expired and hundreds of millions of national obligations were incurred. A manly people will not neglect the training necessary to resist aggression, but they should be zealous lest the civil be made subordinate to the military element. We must encourage in every legitimate way a study of the Constitution, for which the war was waged, a knowledge of and reverence for whose wise checks by those so soon to occupy the places filled by their seniors will be the only hope of preserving the Republic. The young men of the nation, not yet under the control of party, must resist the temptation to centralization, an outgrowth of the great rebellion, and be familiar with the fact that the country consists of the United States, and that when the States surrendered certain great rights for the sake of a more perfect Union, they retained rights as valuable and important as those they relinquished for the common weal. This sound old doctrine, far different from the teachings that led to the attempt to secede, and a kindred theory that the States were taken out of the Union by the rash acts of conspirators who happened to dwell within their borders, must be received and advocated with the enthusiasm of early manhood, or the people will be ruled by the corrupt combinations of the commercial centres, who, plethoric from wealth, annually migrate to the capital of the nation to purchase special legislation. Until the Representatives of the people in Congress more fully exhibit the diverse views and interests of the whole nation, laws cease to be made without full discussion at the behest of some party leader, there will never be a proper respect shown by the law-making power either to the Judicial or Executive branch of the Government. The generation just beginning to rise to the ballot box it is believed only need that their attention should be called to these considerations to indicate by their votes that they wish their Representatives to observe all the restraints which the people in adopting the Constitution intended to impose on party excess.

Calmly reviewing my administration of the Government, I feel that with a sense of accountability to God, I have conscientiously endeavored to discharge my whole duty. I have nothing to regret. Events have proved the correctness of the policy set forth in my first and subsequent messages. The woes which have followed the rejection of fobearance, magnanimity and constitutional rule are known and deplored by the nation.

It is a matter of pride and gratification in retiring from the most exalted position in the gift of the people to feel and know that in a long, arduous and eventful public life, my action has never been influenced by desire for gain, and that I can in all sincerity inquire, whom have I defrauded, whom have I oppressed, or at whose hand have I received any bribes to blind my eyes therewith? No responsibility for wars that have been waged or blood that has been shed rests upon me. My thoughts have been those of peace, and my efforts have ever been to allay contention among my countrymen. Forgetting the past, let us return to the first principles of the Government, and unfurling the banner of our country, inscribe upon it in unefaceable characters "the Constitution and the Union, one and inseparable."

[Signed.] ANDREW JOHNSON.
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1869.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

WEDNESDAY, March 3.—In the case of Trainer et. al., previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff. A motion for a new trial was made on behalf of the defendants.

In the case of Wm. M'C. Dravo vs. John McClarren, reported yesterday, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $492.26.

The next case taken up was that of Wm. Neel et al., vs. Victor K. McElhenney et al. This was an action in ejectment for a piece of ground in Mifflin township. On trial.

Following is the trial list for to-day.

LIST NO. 2—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

No. 97. Elfert vs. Malone,
No. 74. Brown vs. Owners of steamboat "Arab."
No. 54. Mellon vs. Herron et al.
No. 8. Craft & Phillips vs. Williams.
No. 154. *Old List*—Fleming vs. Fleming.
No. 4. Carlin vs. Robb.
No. 6. Scully vs. MClarren.
No. 18. McWilliams vs. Wrrden.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

MONDAY, March 3.—The case of James Speer vs. the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is still on trial.

In the case of Margaret McClurg vs. Alexander McClurg, the Court made a degree in divorce with alimony of twelve hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly. The defendant was also ordered to pay the fees of plaintiff's counsel, amounting to five hundred dollars.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

No. 79. Donahue vs. Meisner.
No. 82. Coleman vs. Fisher et al.
No. 89. Czarnecki vs. Fry.
No. 90. Evans vs. Renouff.
No. 96. Hoffstot vs. Wardross.
No. 97. Wetz vs. Morrow.
No. 98. Reed vs. Mills.
No. 4. Christ vs. Dittman et ux.
No. 5. Weber et ux. vs. same.
No. 18. Reibel vs. Hare.
No. 41. Seiler vs. Huttlemier.
No. 52. Fisher vs. Felse.
Mo. 63. Carson vs. Taylor.
No. 91. Stnltz vs. Haid.
No. 93. Heppel & Miller vs. Gorback.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Slowe.

WEDNESDAY, March 3.—John Dunn was tried and found guilty on a charge of affiliation, preferred by Ellen Slavard. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution, the aggregate amount of forty dollars, and the further sum of one dollar and fifty cents per week for four years.

William Small and James Harrison were arraigned on an indinctment charging them, together with William Clark and Michael Folden, with riot. The riot was alleged to have taken place at the house of C. Baker, in McKeesport, on the 22d of August last. *Nolle pros.* were entered as to Clark and Folden, and the trial of the others proceeded. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but directed James Harrison to pay the costs.

Eliza Pryse was charged with the larceny of a ten dollar note from Joseph Zimmerman, a tavern keeper in Allegheny, on the 4th of December last. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Rudolph Pryse was arraigned upon an indictment charging him with committing an assault and battery upon John Letz. On trial.

The Grand Jury have passed upon a large number of bills of indictment, a majority of which were ignored at the cost of prosecutors and defendants. These were mostly trivial cases. The following true bills were returned: Samuel Carey, *fornx*, etc.; Alex. Neely, assault and battery, two cases; James Thackeray, assault and battery; Annie E. Lannen, assault and battery; Casper Graff, larceny; Dennis Devine, larceny; E. Blaisdell, larceny; George Oresburg, rape; Samuel Russell, resisting officer; Patrick McCann, assault and battery; Elizabeth, Emma and Mary Hewett, keeping a bawdy house; Eliza Soles, arson; Michael Kauffman, murder; Patrick Gallagher, larceny; William Johns, selling liquor without license; William alias "Snibbs" Arnold, assault and battery, two cases; Wm. Rorick, larceny.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

No. 11. Com. vs. Eliza Wallace.
No. 12. Com. vs. A. Dickenbaugh.
No. 16. Com. vs. A. W. Smith.
No. 17. Com. vs. Patrick Freel.
No. 19. Com. vs. Martin Ehman.
No. 20. Com. vs. Jacob Beeler.
No. 24. Com. vs. Stephen Allbright, two cases.
No. 27. Com. vs. Alexander Neely, two cases.
No. 29. Com. vs. James Thackery.
No. 30. Com. vs. Ann E. Lannon.
No. 31. Com. vs. Casper Graff.
No. 32. Com. vs. Dennis Devine.
No. 33. Com. vs. E. Blasdell.
No. 36. Com. vs. Patrick McCann.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

No. 47. Com. vs. Eliza Soles.
No. 34. Com. vs. George Ormsburg.
No. 35. Com. vs. Samuel Russell.
No. 26. Com. vs. Samuel Carey.
No. 37. Com. vs. Elizabeth Huett et al.
No. 50. Com. vs. Wm. Johns.
No. 51. Com. vs. Wm. Arnold, two cases.
No. 53. Com. vs. William Rorick.
No. 49. Com. vs. Patrick Gallagher.

Parties to the above cases must be in Court promptly, as much time is lost through the negligence of those interested, and District Attorney Pearson is determined to send for such parties at their cost.

—A sensation was created in Springfield, Illinois, yesterday morning by Representative Munson announcing in the Illinois House, that as Chairman of the Printing Committee he had been offered four hundred dollars as a bribe, two hundred of which he had handed to the Clerk.

MARRIED:

DAVIS-SHRIVER—On Wednesday evening, March 3d, at the residence of the bride, Second avenue, by Rev. Samuel H. Nesbit, Col. NEWTON C. DAVIS, formerly of Cincinnati, to Miss LUCINDA SHRIVER.

[The happy couple have our heartiest wishes and congratulations, and we trust their future may be bright and prosperous, and that they shall pass adown life's current without encountering any misfortune or trouble.—J. A. M.]

IRWIN—UMBARGER—On Thursday evening, January 28, by the Rev. J. J. McIlvar, Mr REUBEN IRWIN and LUCIE UMBARGER, both of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

DOWDLE—On Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at her mother's residence, Wood's Run, Miss JANE DOWDLE, aged 25 years.

Funeral on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BROWN—On Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, in his 55th year.

Funeral services will be held on THURSDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, at his late residence, corner of Sedgwick and Juniata streets, Allegheny city.

McCALLUM—On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at his residence, No. 54 Centre avenue, Capt. A. C. McCALLUM, Sr.

The funeral will take place from his late residence No. 54 Centre avenue, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 5, at 2 o clock, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

ALDEN—PRISCILLA D. ALDEN, aged 65 years.

Funeral THIS (Tuursday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, F. H. Eaton, Centre avenue, corner of Adison street.

A MALARIOUS MONTH.

March, that gives us a new President, is also the inaugural month of many harrassing disorders. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds and of that alteration of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admired, called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "little unpleasantnesses," is to render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the best way to endow it with this repellant power is to tone it with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

If a wayfarer were credibly informed that a ruffian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn in his tracks, and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this season may be evaded. Nay, the trouble will be less, for drug stores lie in every one's route, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery without sugar, as the store of an apothecary without this popular tonic remedy.

In view of the experience of the nation, with regard to the article during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its merits to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a couple of millions in a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to hint to the rising generation and new arrivals (the old settlers know all about it,) that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufactured, that it is a specific for debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, and miasmatic fevers, that it p events, as well as cures, those complaints and their complications; that it is not "bad to take," and is absolutely harmless.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ THE MEMBERS OF IRON CITY TEMPLE OF HONOR No. 5, are notified to meet at their Hall, No 11 Ohio street, Allegheny, on THURSDAY MORNING, 4th inst., at 8½ o'clock for the purpose of attending the funeral of P. W. C. T. Brother WILLIAM BROWN. Members of sister Lodges are invited to attend.
mh4:f51 WM. J. McGRATTY, W. R.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN DRAMA FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
Queen of the German Stage.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 11th.
ELIZABETH.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 12th,
DEBORAH.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 13th,
CATHERINE THE SECOND.

Reserved Seats $1.00; Family Circle, 50c. Gallery, 25 cents. Reserved Seats can be obtained on and after Monday at Kleber Bros. Music Store, 122 Wood street. mh4:f52

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE
SUSAN GALTON OPERA TROUPE
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE
THREE NIGHTS ONLY
OF
Comic English Opera.

MONDAY EVENING, March 8th,
OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERA,
LITCHEN AND FRITZCHEN,
The Comedietta,
BONNIE FISH WIFE,
And
LA ROSE DE ST. FLOR.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 9th, the Musical Burletta of
THE SWISS COTTAGE,
With all the original music, and Offenbach's Comic Opera,
"66," "66," "66," "66," "66."

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10th, the Comedietta, entitled
SUDDEN THOUGHTS,
And Offenbach's Comic Opera
LA ROSE DE ST. FLOR,
And
A MARRIAGE BY LANTERNS.

ADMISSION—Parquette and Dress Circle, $1.00. Family Circle, 50c. Gallery, 25c.
Sale of seats will commence on Friday morning, at H. Kleber's, No. 122 Wood street, where seats for any or all evenings may be reserved without extra charge. mh4:f53

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP LATELY subsisting between JAMES STEWART, DAVID NICHOL and S. C. ROBB, under the firm name of JAMES STEWART & CO., at No. 21, Diamond, Allegheny, was dissolved on the 20th of February, the above partner, S. C. ROBB, having purchased the interest of the other partners, and who will settle the business of the old firm.
JAMES STEWART,
DAVID NICHOL,
mh3:f42 S. C. ROBB.

DESIRABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A New Frame House,
Of 4 rooms and hall; Lot 20 feet front by 134 feet deep on Fayette street, between Chartier and Manhattan streets, Allegheny.

Also, ONE LOT,
21 feet front by 140 feet deep, corner Chartier street and Pine alley, Sixth ward, Allegheny.

Also, Sixteen Magnificent Building Lots.
Each 24 feet front by 134 feet deep to a 10 foot private alley. Front on Juniata street, between Preble street and the Ohio River.

All the above property is convenient to Passenger Railway.

For price and terms, enquire of
ALEX. PATTERSON,
mh3:f45 No. 86 PREBLE STREET.

GENUINE
GLYCERINE TOILET SOAP,
Manufactured by PETER SQUIRE, 227 Oxford street, London.

This soap has been, by a peculiar process, freed from the excess of alkali almost invariably found even in the purest soaps, and at the same time it is made to take up a large quantity of Glycerine (40 per cent.) It is to this latter substance that it chiefly owes its soothing quality—softening the skin, preserving the complexion, preventing chapping and the unpleasant roughness experienced in cold weather. It is found most useful in alleviating the irritation produced by dryness of the skin.

On account of its great purity it recommends itself to all persons that suffer from the use of common soaps; for delicate skins it is the only soap that can be tolerated. It is particularly useful for cleansing diseased skins where the irritation produced by ordinary soaps causes so much inconvenience.

It is the most agreeable shaving soap that can be used, leaving the face soft and comfortable.

The soaps usually sold as Glycerine Soaps contain little or no Glycerine. It is only necessary to apply the tongue to the surface, and the genuine will be distinguished from the spurious by the sweet taste. AGENT,

SIMON JOHNSTON,
Corner Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
fe9:TTS

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Cor. of Penn and St. Clair Streets,
Has now in stock one of the largest and most varied assortments of
Fall and Winter Goods
ever brought to this city. His stock embraces all the latest French and English manufactures of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND OVERCOATINGS.
Also, a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

LARD OIL.
150 Bbls. Extra No. 1 and No. 2,
WINTER STRAINED
Lard Oil.
Proctor & Gamble, N. S. Jones & Co., Fairbank, Peck & Co. brands. For sale to the trade at Chicago and Cincinnati prices, by
JAMES H. PARKER,
mh3:f43 309 LIBERTY STREET.

THOS. F. DALE, M. D.....R. S. SUTTON, M. D.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together for the
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
Office, No. 129 STOCKTON AVENUE, Allegheny City. THOS. F. DALE, M. D.,
no13:a18 R. S. SUTTON, M. D.

2,000 BUSHELS OF PEACH BLOWS.
a15 DILLINGER & STEVENSON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEM-WINDING
WALTHAM WATCHES.
These Watches are of the well known ¾ plate style, and warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.
The manufacture of Watches of this fine quality is not even attempted in this country except at Waltham.
FOR SALE BY
J. R. REED & CO.,
mh4:TH.S.T PITTSBURGH.

WALTHAM WATCHES,
3-4 Plate, 16 and 20 Sizes.
To the manufacture of these fine Watches the Company have devoted all the science and skill in the art at their command, and confidently claim that for fineness and beauty, no less than for the greater excellencies of mechanical and scientific correctness of design and execution, these watches are unsurpassed anywhere.
In this country the manufacture of these fine grade of Watches is not even attempted, except at Waltham.
FOR SALE BY
J. B. M'FADDEN & CO.
mh4:TH.S.T

$250 REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who struck false alarms from the following boxes: Nos. 36, 65, 17, 27, 34 and 54, between the hours of 1 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday.
JOHN H. HARE,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.
SAMUEL T. PAISLEY,
m24 Sup't Fire and Police Telegraph.

REMOVAL.
NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of the City of Allegheny,
WILL REMOVE AT
THE FIRST OF APRIL
TO THE
Second National Bank Building,
CORNER OF FEDERAL STREET AND THE DIAMOND.
mh4

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
RECEIVED THIS DAY:
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES,
Including the new shades,
Green, Purple, Blue and Drab,
The handsomest shades ever produced in Kid Gloves.
Striped Bow Ribbons,
Handsome Scarf Ribbons,
Chemizettes in Lace and Linen,
Infant's Robes and Waistt,
Spring Styles Bonnet & Hat Frames,
French Flowers and Roses,
Spring Merino Underwear,
Furnishing Goods,
Neck Ties, Bows, Scarfs,
Gloves and Hosiery,
THE
Best Assortment in the City.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
mh4

CARPETS.
We are now receiving our Spring Stock of Carpets, &c., and are prepared to offer as good stock and at as low prices as any other house in the Trade. We have all the new styles of Brussels Tapestry, Brussels, Three Plys and Two Plys. Best assortment of Ingrain Carpets in the Market.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
mh2:d&wT

CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS. beg leave to call the attention of those in want of Carpets, and all goods in that line to the fact that they have now in store the largest assortment of goods that they have ever had the pleasure of offering to the Trade, and invite an examination of their choice stock. Our facilities for obtaining goods by importation and from Manufacturers, enable us to offer goods at the lowest rates.
51 FIFTH AVENUE.
mh1

WALL PAPER,
In New and Beautiful Designs,
For PARLORS, HALLS, DINING ROOMS and CHAMBERS, now receiving in great variety at
No. 107 Market Street,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
mh3

☞ NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTED---HELP.

WANTED.—COOK and CHAMBERMAID one of experience, at the AMERICAN HOUSE, No 419 Beaver avenue, Allegheny (late Manchester).

WANTED—HELP.—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

LOST.

LOST.—On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, a SET OF DEEDS and some valuable papers, belonging to Jacob Pritchard. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 25 Fifth avenue. JACOB PRITCHARD.

LOAN.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Allegheny county property. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

TO LET.

TO-LET.—HOUSE.—No. 164 Sheffield street, Allegheny City, containing 8 rooms and finished Attic, Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout. Possession April 1st. Inquire at Office of FRAZIER BROS., Ohio avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny.

TO-LET.—ROOM.—To gentleMAN and WIFE, with board, LARGE FRONT ROOM, second story, opening on balcony. Also, a few single gentlemen. Enquire at No. 18 Wylie street.

TO-LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES of No. 83 Wood street. Suittable for Insurance, Iron, Commission Men and Sample Rooms. Central location for business. Apply to G. B. HILL & CO., Real Estate Agents, 59 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A No. 1 STEAM GRIST MILL, in a flourishing Indiana City, in complete order and doing a splendid business; located in an excellent wheat growing county and on one of the principal railroads leading into Toledo. Present owners took the property to save a bad debt, and not being practical millers will sell for $3,000 less than the original cost of the mill. Any party desiring to purchase will be thoroughly satisfied as to the value of the property. Price $6,000.
BISSELL, GLEASON & CO.,
mh4 Real Estate Agents, Toledo, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—A NEW BRICK HOUSE of 5 rooms and lot, 50 by 200 feet, 200 grapevines, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., on the lot, at No. 160 Ridge street, Fifth ward, Allegheny City. For terms and particulars apply on the premises.

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.
REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBT. T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of ready-made Coffins of the following kinds: First, the celebrated American Burial Cases, Metallic Self-sealing Air-tight Cases and Caskets, and Rosewood, Walnut and Rosewood Imitation Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards, and no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction. Crape and Gloves furnished free of charge. Best Hearses and Carriages furnished on short notice. Carriages furnished to funerals at $4.

OLIVER
McCLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
Have just received and are now opening the largest importation of the most beautiful
CARPETS
Ever brought to this city, being imported by them direct from the most celebrated manufactories of Europe.
OLIVER
McCLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
No. 23 Fifth Avenue.
fe27:

DISSOLUTION.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE decease of J. L. SCHWARTZ in May last, and also the decease of G. W. FAHNESTOCK in December last, the partnership heretofore existing under the styles of E. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., and FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ, are dissolved. The business of both firms will be settled by J. E. SCHWARTZ at their office, corner Wood street and First avenue.
JOHN HASLETT, JR.,
J. E. SCHWARTZ,
H. P. SCHWARTZ, } Executors of J. E. SCHWARTZ, } L. Schwartz.
C. H. WOLFF, } Administrators of
GEO. D. WOLFF, } G. W. Fahnestock

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a Co-partnership under the styles and firms of
SCHWARTZ & HASLETT,
AND
Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz,
and will continue the business as heretofore.
mh2:f37 J. E. SCHWARTZ,
JOHN HASLETT, JR.

CLOVER.—Prime and guaranteed
MAMMOTH OR ENGLISH CLOVER,
At market prices. W. W. KNOX.
(Successor to J. KNOX.)
mh3:f49 137 Liberty street.

REMOVAL.
W. A. SHINN, Attorney-at-Law,
Has removed his office from No. 139 Fourth Avenue, to No. 75 GRANT STREET, (corner of Diamond.) m2:f8

KEELER'S STANDARD SCALES, 38 WOOD ST. PITTSB'G. SCRANT. AV. CLEVE'D O.

FLOUR.
WHITE ROSE.
Choice Extra Family Flour, warranted high ground and pure. For sale by
MEANOR & HARPER,
fe25 329 Liberty street.

DRIED PEACHES.—100 bush. a prime article, for sale by
fe25 J. B. CANFIELD.

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DUQUESNE WORKS,

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

Manufacturers of

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

AXLES AND SPRINGS,

Duquesne Iron, Sheet and Tank Iron, Juniata Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Charcoal Iron, Cylinder Iron, XL Iron, Flanged Cutter Bars, Guard Iron, Drag and Dropper Bars, T Rail for Coal Roads, Iron Wedges, Flat Rail for Coal Roads, Boiler Iron, Grow Bars, Chain Links, Boiler Heads, Steel and Iron Harrow Teeth, Carriage, Wagon, Seat and Coach Springs, and Axles, all styles: Slab Steel for Plows, Cultivator Steel, Steel Wings and Moulds cut to pattern, Spring Steel all sizes, A. B. Steel and Steel Tire, Steel Crow Bars, Steel Shafting, &c.

ALL GOODS FIRST CLASS AND WARRANTED.

☞Offices and Works 16th street and Allegheny river and 77 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh. ja4:c22

GODEFFROY BRANCKER & CO.,

42 Exchange Place, New York,

Are prepared, as Sole Agents in the United States for the Prussian Mining and Iron Company of Duisburg, Westphalia, to contract or sell in quantities to suit purchasers, (delivered in either New York or Philadelphia,) the celebrated

V. G. SPIEGELEISEN

Used so extensively for the manufacturing of

BESSEMER STEEL.

This Iron is free from Sulpur and Phosphorus, and contains a heavy per centage of Manganese.

Full particulars, samples, prices or chemical analysis will be promptly forwarded on application. ja30:d76

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA..

Manufacturers of every description of

CAST AND GERMAN STEEL,

RAILWAY SPRINGS, ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c

Warehouse, 83 Water and 100 First Sts.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS:

WM. METCALF, GEO. W. BARR, | REUBEN MILLER, CHAS. PARKIN.

SPECIAL PARTNER—S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

Office, No. 339 Liberty St,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

fe14:d48

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, 120, 122, 124 SECOND and 119 and 121 FIRST STREETS,

PITTSBURGH.

IRON WORKS.

JAS. VERNER, Pres't.....W. P. PORTER, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH FORGE

AND IRON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar Iron;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Axles Rolled;
Railroad Car Axles Hammered;
Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes;
Side Rods;
Yokes, Straps;
Piston Heads;
Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
Pitman Jaws, Collars, &c.

Office, No. 177 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.

The Trustees are now prepared to grant licenses for the use of the ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.

The superior quality imparted to good iron, the great improvement in inferior iron, and the reduced cost, commend it to all manufacturers of iron.

Parties wishing to use it can obtain licenses by applying to

JAMES P. SPEER,

Attorney for the Trustees,

OFFICE, 360 PENN STREET.

Parties interested are invited to visit the SHOENBERGER WORKS, where the process is now in successful operation. fe6:d:7

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

Warehouse, Nos. 166 and 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House, ap24:d6 PITTSBURGH.

NOVELTY WORKS.

PITTSBURGH

NOVELTY WORKS.

Founded A. D. 1833.

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KEYSTONE STANDARD, FAIRBANK'S PATENT) PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.

CORNER OF FIRST AVENUE & GRANT STS.,

Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

JOHN M. COOPER.....JOS. KAYE....HENRY BIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK, of every description; dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.

Cor. of Pike and Walnut Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

15.

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KNAP FORT PITT

FOUNDRY COMPANY.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

TWELFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞Engines, Rolling Mill Machinery, Nail Machines, Retorts, and Castings generally.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY

AND PIPE WORKS.

Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets,

(NINTH WARD,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILLIAM SMITH,

Manufacturer of

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand, and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of general

Castings for Gas and Water Works.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

ATLAS WORKS,

MORTON STREET, Ninth Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

THOMAS N. MILLER, President.

These Works are among the largest and most complete establishments in the West, and are now prepared to furnish

Engines, of every description.
Boilers, Oil Tanks.
Sheet Iron Work.
Railroad Castings.
Rolling Mill Castings.
Engine Castings.
Machine Castings.
General Castings.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

no9:n69

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,

WASHINGTON WORKS,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions: Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office, No. 14, corner First and Smithfield Streets.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:r52

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.

Butler Street, Ninth Ward,

(Opposite Union Iron Mills,)

PITTSBURGH.

Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,

MACHINERY AND CASTINGS GENERALLY.

Orders promptly and carefully executed. Charges reasonable.

EBBERT & MACKLIND.

oc15:128

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,

Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works,

SANDUSKY ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Build to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes. my14:q5

CENTRAL FOUNDRY

AND ROLL WORKS

880 Penn Street.

BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY.

Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

LUMBER.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

ALEXANDER PATTERSON.

Dealer in all Kinds of Lumber.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE:
1,000,000 feet Dry Pine Boards;
150,000 feet 1¼ and 2 inch Clear Plank;
30,000 feet Dry 1½ inch Common Plank;
30,000 feet Dry 1 and 2 inch Oak;
25,000 feet Dry 2, 2½ and 3 inch Ash,
5,000 ft. Dry 2, 2½, 3 in. Cherry & Maple,
30,000 ft. Dry 1, 1½, 2 and 3 inch Poplar;
10,000 feet Dry Poplar Scantling;
250,000 feet Hemlock Joists and Scanting;
750,000 No. 1 18-inch Shingles, sawed;
250,000 No. 1 16-inch Shingles, sawed;
40,000 No. 1 16-inch Shingles, shaved;
40,000 Fire Brick;
1,000 Fire Tile.
100 Tons Fire Clay;

YARDS—No. 86 PREBLE STREET, formerly Manchester, and 157 REBECCA STREET, opposite the Gas Works, Allegheny City. no12

IRON BROKERS.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Doughamore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and C. B. Charcoal.

PIG IRONS.

Consignments are most respectfully solicited.

COPPER.

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS

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PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metal, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 140 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:c34:d

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,

Cor. Point Alley and Duquesne St.,

(NEAR THE POINT,)

Engine Builders, Founders and Machinists.

Manufacture STEAMBOAT ENGINES and STATIONARY ENGINES, of all sizes.

Special attention invited to our new STATIONARY OIL WELL ENGINE AND PORTABLE BOILER, of 15-horse power.

CASTINGS, of every kind, made to order at our Foundry, on THIRD STREET, below Market.

RIGS for Oil Wells, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, HOUSE and TOBACCO SCREWS and IRON TOBACCO PRESSES, on hand and made to order, at the

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,

Fronting on the Allegheny River, near the Point,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ All orders promptly filled. TRY US.

FORT PITT

BOILER, STILL AND TANK

WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR, FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS.

OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS,

CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS,

SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS;

STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES;

PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES

Office and Warehouse, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh7:j89

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

NOS. 20, 22, 24 AND 26 PENN ST.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of Barnhill's Patent Boilers.

Repairing done on shortest notice. ja5:c21

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IRON OIL TANKS,

SETTLING PANS, COPPER STEAM PIPE,

ROLLING MILL STACKS,

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For Steamboats.

JARED M. BRUSH.....EDMUND D. BRUSH

JARED M. BRUSH & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,

SHEET IRON WORK, &C.

61 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STOVES, CASTINGS, &c.

THE BEST STOVES.

A. BRADLEY & CO.

Manufacturers of the greatest variety of

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Base Burning Oriental Stoves and Furnaces for Hard Coal or Coke. Best in the World for Parlor, Office, Store or Church. Fire needs no rekindling—burns all winter. Do not buy until you see or send for Circular.

No. 30 WOOD STREET.

Our Agents for Orientals—DEMMLER BROS., Smithfield St.; GEO. HUBLEY, Allegheny City.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF

STOVES,

BOSTON COOKING RANGE,

"THE FIERY FURNACE,"

FOR WARMING BUILDINGS.

THE NEW ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE, "REGULATOR," COLUMBIA COOK STOVE, VAN'S (Cincinnati Pattern) PORTABLE RANGE CAST IRON MANTLES, WELLMAN'S REFLECTOR, GRATES, free from dirt and dust; GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c.

206 and 208 Liberty Street,

se25:y17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S

TRIUMPH,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 Liberty Street.

Also on hand and for sale,
PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c.

COAL AND COKE.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

NO. 567 LIBERTY STREET,

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND ELOOR.

Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.

All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

STONE.

WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works,

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.

FRED'K ATWATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewers' Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.

Orders promptly executed. Prices reasonable

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FORT PITT BANKING COMPANY.

No. 169 Wood Street.

CAPITAL, : : : : $200,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

AND GOLD.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

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SAM'L. McCLURKAN, Pres't.

D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,

Cor. of Wood and Sixth Sts.

A. PATTERSON.....President.
JOS. H. HILL.....Cashier.

CAPITAL, : : : $500,000.

DIRECTORS:

A. Patterson, Wm. H. Brown, Chas. Lockhart, Dan. R. Davidson, W. S. Haven, | George W. Cass, R. H. Palmer Wm. Douglas, Wm. Reed.

DISCOUNTS DAILY, AT 11 A. M.

ap9:o22

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Corner Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

COVERNMENT BONDS.

Sight Drafts on London.

my1:s32

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market Street,

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Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.

ja30:a1

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

After the First of March Next,

Will be closed on

WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

And open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on

Saturday Evenings.

fe19:es5

OILS.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY.

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating & High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil.

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperature. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop, Will cut Screws.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils, Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Oil, Tanners' Stuffing & Finishing Oil, Harness Oil. Head-Light Oil, Benzole, Gasoline, Parrafine.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 124 WOOD STREET, Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

WARING AND KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS,

WARING, KING & CO.,

127 Walnut Street.

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL'S BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin streets.

Philadelphia Office—127 WALNUT ST.

ap1:w20

DIAMOND OIL WORKS,

H. M. LONG & CO.,

Office, DALZELL BUILDING,

fe13 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS.

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT

ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA

SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

CENTRAL AND UNION

PACIFIC RAILWAY BONDS,

The cheapest investment now in the market for sale by

PH. R. MERTZ,

Corner FIFTH AVENUE & WOOD STREETS.

Also, dealer in Government Bonds. Gold and Coupons and European Exchange at market rates. de21

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869.

Gold was very firm to-day at 132¼@132¾, with an upward tendency, which was only prevented by the sharp advance in the rate of interest on call loans, being 7 per cent. gold, per annum. Importers and speculators alike are now convinced that gold has touched its lowest point at 130¾, and that it must not be surprising to have at any moment an advance of from three to four per cent. Should the passage of the Hooper bill be delayed to next Congress, a sharp reaction in bonds may take place, in which case large shipments of coin would have to take the place of bonds and for a time, at least, cause a rapid rise in the gold premium until sufficient produce could be shipped to furnish the necessary supply of of exchange.

Bonds were very dull and 1862s had declined to 116¾; new 1865s to 111¾; with a disposition to sell rather than to buy. The price of governments now depends entirely on the bill for the closing of all loans and the legal obligations to pay in coin whenever due.

Stocks dull and lower, with a general indisposition to buy. Most of the influential operators have sold out a few days ago, and are afraid of a tight money market from now to April.

Money more in demand.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 132; Silver, 126; Eighty-one's, 115¼; Five Twenties, 1862, 117¼; do 1864, 113½; do 1865, 114¾; do 1865, Consols, 112¼; do 1867, 112⅝; do 1868, 112¾; Ten Forties, 105⅝; New York Central, 158½; Erie, ——; Reading; 91⅝; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 181¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 33¼; Michigan Southern, 95¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; Chicago & Rock Island, 125¾; Chicago & North Western, 81½; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 90; Adams Express Company, 59½; Merchants Union Express, 16; Pacific Mail, 101¾; Western Union Telegraph Company; 36½; Gregory, 2,00; Quartz Hill, 75; Corydon, 10; Smith & Parmele, 1,50; Am. W. Express 41½.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.: Gold, 132; United States Sixes, 1881's, 115¼; 5-20's, 1862, 117¼; 5-20's, 1864, 113½; 5-20's, 1865, 114¾; 10-40's, 105⅝; 5-20's Jan'y and July, 1865, 112¼, do. 1867, 112¾; do. 1868, 112¾; Seven Thirties, par less ¼; Due Compounds, 119; Ten Forties, 110; Union Pacific Railroad, par; Central, 103; Cy. Pacifics, 101½.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 3, 1869.

The combination to tighten money relaxed this afternoon, and after 2 o'clock money was plentiful at 7 per cent. currency. The change to ease in money caused an upward movement in the market on Stock Exchange. Discounts are nominal. Sterling quiet at 8⅞@9¼; closing firm at 9⅛ for prime bankers. Gold lower, under the passage of Mr. Schenck's bill in the Senate and the report that A. T. Stewart is to be Secretary of the Treasury. He is supposed to be in favor of contraction, and the rumor occasioned heavy sales by bears. The market opened at 132½, advanced to 132⅝, and closed at 131¾. Loans were made at 6@10 per cent. for carrying. The clearances to-day were $100,000,000.

Governments opened easier but advanced in the afternoon, and closed strong at the highest rates of the day. Coupons of 1881, 115¾@115⅝; do. '62, 117⅛@117¾; do. '64, 113⅜@113⅞; do. '65, 114⅜@115; do. new, 112⅜@112½; do. '67, 112⅝@112¾; do. '68, 112⅛@112⅜; 10-40's, 105⅝@105⅞.

State bonds firm; Missouris, 87¾@87⅞; Old Tennessees, 67¼@67½; New Tennessees, 65½@65¾; North Carolinas, 59¼@59⅝.

The railroad market opened weak, with New York Central as the feature; sales were made as low as 157⅝, while 160½ was paid. There were large dealings in Ft. Wayne and Pittsburgh. Pacific Mail was firm in the afternoon. Railways responded to the ease in money, and advanced with better feeling, generally though, without special feature or marked activity.

Miscellaneous list stronger. Express shares closed steady.

Five-tharty Prices:—Cumberland, 37¼@37¾; Wells Express, 31@31½; American, 42@42¾; Adams, 59¼@59¾; Merchants, 16@17; United States, 49; Quicksilver, 23¾@24; Canton, 58¾@59½; Pacific Mail, 101¼@101⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾@37; Mariposa, 13¼@13½; do. preferred, 32¼@33; New York Central, 158¾@159; Erie, 36@36½; Hudson, 136@136½; Reading, 91⅝@91⅞; Harlem, 134@136; Terre Haute, 36@38; do. preferred, 65@66; Wabash, 66¼@66½; do. preferred, 76½@77½; St. Paul, 65@65½; do. preferred, 77⅛@77¼; Ft. Wayne, 117¾@118; Ohio and Mississippi, 33¼@33¾; Michigan Central, 118@118½; Michigan Southern, 95¾@95⅞; Illinois Central, 140@141½; Toledo, 105¼@105½; Rock Island, 125¾@126; Northwestern, 81¼@81¾; do. preferred, 90@90⅝; Dubuque and Sioux City, 108; St. Joseph pref., 111.

Mining Shares quiet; Gregory, 205; Smith & Parmelee, 150; Grass Valley, 50.

Copper Stocks at Boston—Calumet, 50; Copper Falls, 16½; Franklin, 23¾; Hecla, 78; Hancock, 57½; Minnesota, 3; Quincy, 56.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $1,070,399; payments, $1,299,482; balance, $87,701,243.

Exports for the week, except specie, amounted to $2,108,676.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869.

CATTLE—The market this week has ruled firmer, under the influence of light arrivals, and, in addition, the advices from, the East are of a more favorable character. Shippers, however, with the experience of the past three months fresh in mind, operate very cautiously, and are not disposed to run any very big risks: as a consequence, they have not, thus far, taken hold very freely, not seeming disposed to encourage sellers to put up prices. The supply on sale, is not up to that of last week in numbers, though fully equal in regard to quality; there was one drove of very fine Steers from Marion Co. Ohio, but they were held above the views of buyers, 9 cts,—it was thought they would sell at 8¼ or possibly 8¾. As will be seen by reference to report of sales, there is nothing reported above 8¼, but it should be borne in mind that since the date of our last report, there has been no sales of really prime fat Cattle; this latter grade of stock may be quoted at 8¼@8½. The leading markets appear to be stronger all around this week—Chicago is reported as having advanced sharply.

WEDNESDAY, February 24.—Holmes, Lafferty & Co. for Little to Aull & Co. 4 oxen, weighing 5,850, at 7,50; Campbell to Hershberger 19, weighing 20,100; Keenan to Selser 17, weighing 22,275, at 7,50; same to McCullough 14, weighing 16,950 at 6¾.

THURSDAY, February 25.—Holmes, Lafferty & Co. for Good to Kelley 12, weighing 18,178, at 5; Hedges & Taylor for Johnston to Kelly 19, weighing 20,875 at 6¾; Holmes, Lafferty & Co. for Good to Kelly 15, weighing 16,100, at 6¾; same for Felt to Aull & McCall 14, weighing 18,375, at 7,50; same for same to same 17, weighing 18,150 at 6,25; same for McFadden to Aull & McCall 19, weighing 15,375, at 5¾; same for Baker to Kelly 40, weighing 38,350, at 6,25; same for same to Martin & Co. 18, weighing 24,650; Thomas to Gillett 19, at 6,50; and 28 at 7,50; same to Kelly 23, weighing 18,825, at $42 per head.

FRIDAY, February 26.—Holmes, Lafferty & Co. for Smith to Beach, Pray & Co. 38, weighing 41,360, at 6,50, and $19 premium; same for Todd to Crouse & Co. 10, weighing 9,575, at 5,75.

TUESDAY, March 2.—Holmes, Lafferty & Co. for Doud to Klemen 81, weighing 92,600 at 7,50; same for same to same 17, weighing 19,725, at 7,50; Hedges & Taylor for Henry to Blackwell 18, weighing 18,425; Kirkpatrick to Wells 14, weighing 16,950, at 7,50.

WEDNESDAY, March 3.—Traurman & Lobman to Runyan 18, weighing 20,850, at 8,25; Hedges & Taylor to Kelley 58 head, commonish steers, at 6,40.

HOGS—There is a decidedly stronger feeling in the Hog market this week, and with a slightly increased demand, and continued light receipts, prices, since the date of our last report, have advanced from a quarter to a half cent per pound. We now quote light averages, such as are usually shipped to New York, at 10¼@10¾; while prime to choice Philadelphia Hogs may be quoted at 11½@12. It is thought, however, that prices are not likely to go higher, and that in the event of increased receipts, a decline is almost inevitable. Retail buyers do not require so many when prices are high and consumers—the masses—cannot afford to buy much fresh pork at present figures.

SHEEP—With only moderate receipts and a good shipping demand. The Sheep market is steady, and, if anything, prices, compared with last week, are a shade higher. Quotations may be fairly given at 4@5 cts for common; 5½@6½ for good to prime, and 7@7½ for extra to fancy—there was but a single drove sold at the outside quotation. There was a pretty fair attendance, of buyers both from Philadelphia and New York, and there are but few Sheep in the pens unsold.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 3, 1869.

The market was rather offish to-day, the advance established yesterday, having been almost lost, and the feeling at the close was weak, though there were no indications of anything like a panic. The advices from the East were rather conflicting in some respects, though upon one point all agreed, and that was that the market was weak and a shade lower. It was rumored that the bull element had quit buying, and this seemed to have the same effect in breaking the market slightly, that the reports of their buying had in putting it up on Tuesday.

CRUDE—There was rather more activity in the Crude market to-day, the sales in the aggregate being larger than for some days previous, and in some instances, slightly improved prices were realized. We can report a "put" of 3,000 bbls till August, at 15½ and $600; 1,000 till August, seller, at 16¾; 10,000, 1,000 each March to December on private terms, and—last evening—2,500 bbls to be delivered on first water, at 17. This latter delivery was offered at 17 to-day, without finding a buyer.

REFINED—Market offish and weak, and compared with yesterday, prices are a shade lower. So far as we could learn, there was not a single sale, and it was discovered that there were no buyers at the quotations current last evening. March to June may be quoted at 36½ offered and 37 asked; and April to December at 36½ offered, and 37@37½ asked. Spot nominal at 35½@36.

LUBRICATING OILS.

Eclipse Winter Lubricating oil	40c
Eclipse Railroad Axle	35c
Eclipse Machinery	75c
Eclipse Spindle	80c
Eclipse Tanners' Stuffing	40c
Eclipse Tanners' Finishing oil	65c

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

McKelvy Bros. & Co., 154 bbls refined

W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia,

W. H. Chilcoal, 50 bbls tar to J. K. Traux & Co., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

H. M. Long & Co., 110 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co., 123 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined..... 233

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

NATURE AND ART IN EUROPE.

Carriages—The Elbe Bridge—Architecture—The Markets—Street Scenes—Americans Abroad—Their Popularity—The Great Gallery—Old Masters and Modern Worshippers—The Public Concerts.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DRESDEN, Feb. 10, 1869.

On issuing from the depot in Dresden one comes at once across a peculiar custom, peculiar to Germany at least. There stands a long row of bright blue carriages, "droskies," as they call them, but where is the uproar and confusion of the eager drivers that an American naturally expects! All the drivers sit unconcernedly in their seats and do not even rouse out of their comfortable doze! A man at the door in a suit of plain livery thrusts into your hands a ticket bearing a number, and points to the carriages; you find for yourself the carriage whose number corresponds to your ticket, and rouse the slumbering driver, who very slowly and deliberately closes the door, mounts the box and starts. One does not mind the slow rate however; there is much to see, and besides the windows rattle and jingle so that one is really under the impression that the speed is tremendous! On you go, through a modern-looking city with wide streets and many open squares, past a statue of a rearing horse with a rider in Roman armor, "Frederick Augustus the strong," not a wonderful work of art for one's first view of this artistic city. Soon you rumble over a fine bridge, with an unbroken stream of people on either side; it is the "Elbe bridge," more than five hundred years old, strong to stem the rushing river and bear its tide of short lived human beings for another five hundred years. There is no sign of age in those low round arches and heavy piers. Just at the end of that bridge stands a house, on the corner of which is a large flying figure of Time, with scythe and hourglass held high aloft—the age of the bridge. Time shaking his unheeded glass, and the stream of living beings, so short-lived in comparison, always impress me strongly. Over the bridge, we enter the "Schloss platz." Here are many of the beautiful buildings of Dresden. On your left, the broad, handsome flight of steps, adorned with two groups of statuary, of uncommon beauty, leads to a promenade, thickly planted with trees, laid out on the old fortifications, and ending in the "Belvidere Saloon," one of the delights of Dresden, of which I shall often have occasion to speak. The Catholic church, an ugly building, but adorned with many fine statues: the old, gloomy Palace; the Royal Theatre, and—dear to all lovers of Art—the far-famed picture-gallery;—all these cluster round or near the "Schloss platz." Compared with quaint old Bamberg and many other German towns, Dresden is modern-looking, but its many bow windows, one on top of the other to the very roof, and hanging suspended to every corner house, its high, crumpled, red-tiled roofs, with dormer windows, like sleepy, half-shut eyes, one could never for a moment imagine himself in America! If he did, he need only bring his eyes again to earth and watch for a moment the crowd that sweeps by; little carts drawn by women and dogs—which pulling the hardest it is hard to say; women with huge baskets on their backs, bending under loads a man might well grumble at; officers and soldiers innumerable, market women sitting in half barrels, with little pots of charcoal under their feet to keep them warm; and now and then, to relieve the monotony of rather homely faces and homely dresses, a bright, pretty American woman—for our countrywomen are acknowledged beauties here, and while many dress rather extravagantly, all dress tastefully, which cannot be said of the German women one sees on the streets.

And what do our countrymen do in Dresden? The world is very much the same everywhere! Foolish Americans do not cease to be foolish in Europe, and wise ones grow wiser! Everywhere at fashionable places one sees overdressed, loud-talking and laughing young people, that one is not proud to own his countrymen and country-women. The latter have their train of fast young men who think in Europe they can do as they please, of young Saxon officers, who offer titles and birth for good American gold, and make themselves absurd and conspicuous, as just such people do at home. There are many who come for improvement, who, living in quiet families, study the language and get the real good of the fine gallery and unequalled instrumental music. Although the fast set are the most conspicuous, it is evident, from the kindly feelings of the people, that Americans are liked. I met a German gentleman, who, with most imperfect English, was trying to make himself agreeable,—asking when I left England, and receiving for answer, "I am an American," his whole face changed and glowed, and with redoubled efforts he strove to tell me how much he admired Americans! It was like a sudden leap from winter to warm summer!

Every one who comes to Dresden is eager first of all to go to the great picture gallery, and a letter from Dresden would be the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out, without some description of it, and yet from its very beauty and richness it is hard to describe! The building itself is a long two story edifice of stone. In the centre is an arch surmounted with a dome and adorned with stone carvings. The interior is exceedingly handsome, with broad, stately staircases, doors of dark wood, beautifully carved with artistic designs, the painters' pallet and brushes, and sculptors, models and tools, gracefully grouped in the great rooms, one opening into the other where the pictures are, you quickly cease to notice the room and all but the pictures. Many of us have stood before "old masters" in America, with the dismal misgiving that we had no artistic taste, for if *that* smoky, dark, ugly thing was an "old master," then we had not the soul of art within us, for, try as we might, no ray of beauty could we see there! The walls of all the European galleries are rich in just such "old masters," and if one comes abroad expecting to see a masterpiece in every picture having a famous name he will be sorely disappointed; but when he comes to a real masterpiece, if he has any appreciation and love of beauty, he will glow with delight and bless the day that brought him such a joy! He need not be an artist, he need only be a man with a soul within him, and he, too, will love the "old masters." There are people who can stand before Raphael's glorious "Madonna di San Sisto" and "see nothing in it," and there was a man once who could see nothing in "Niagara" but a gigantic water power for sponging coats!

This world-famous picture is in a room by itself, (many a fine picture suffers from the want of such isolation,) and men tread softly and speak low, as in a temple, as they enter there, and well they may; for more than three hundred years has that sublime picture looked down in its beauty, gladdening the eyes and uplifting the hearts of men.

It is that well known Madonna of Raphael's, whore the mother, holding the child in her arms, stands on a cloudy globe. At her right hand kneels Pope Sextus, at the left Saint Barbara.

The wonderful, deep, divine look in the face of the child strikes you at once, while the full depth of expression in the mother is more subtle; its exquisite beauty is appreciated at once, but the fullness and elevation of expression grows upon you with every visit, and indeed cannot be fully realized until often seen. It is truly "The Pearl of the Gallery."

This collection of pictures is not especially rich in fine specimens of the Italian school. There are very few of Raphael's, few of Guido's, though those few are very fine; Guido ranking next to Raphael in my estimation, as a painter of the highest spiritual power. There are also one or two of Carlo Dolce's, beautiful in coloring and expression; but the main richness of the gallery is in its Dutch pictures. Reimbrandt standing at the head of the Dutch school as Raphael does of the Italian. Here is his famous portrait of himself and wife, and many beautiful portraits unequalled for richness and depth of coloring.

It is a most delightful sensation to walk down these long rooms and recognize, one after the other, famous pictures that one has known all one's life, from engravings. The number of small, exquisitely finished pictures by Teniers, Gerard Dow, Van Dyk and many other well known artists, is very great and day after day one can examine them with never failing pleasure.

Once a month a collection of miniatures is open to the public, which, though small, is exceedingly interesting. There are many portraits of sovereigns, many of them famous men and women, of whom you form new ideas or intensify old ones as you study their faces. Mary Queen of Scots is there with her lovely face; Catherine, of Russia; Maria Theresa and many a king and hero, from Charlemagne to Napoleon.

But nothing is so unsatisfactory as writing about pictures. They are so real, making such strong and marked impressions, yet so delicate and subtle, that it is quite impossible to transfer any just idea of them to paper.

Dresden has quite as high a reputation for its music as its pictures—instrumental music principally. There is an excellent opera every night, with very fair voices and more than usually good choruses and remarkably fine scenery and costumes. Classical concerts are given three and four times a week, and, above all, the cheap concert saloons are never failing sources of delight to all music lovers. There, for about seven cents entrance fee, you can hear first class orchestral music, a fine band of from twenty to forty performers, splendidly drilled, and many of them performers who might set up for "Stars" in America. Ladies take their knitting or fancy work and call for a cup of coffee or chocolate; gentlemen their glass of beer. Not as Americans suppose, swallowing it by the dozen glasses, but one, or at most two, lasting them a whole evening as they sip and listen, and talk between times. Such a sociable people as they are, talking incessantly and most volubly, yet never in loud or rude tones; and, what looks strange to an American, not often in a mixed circle of ladies and gentlemen, the ladies generally being in little knots by themselves, their tables looking quite like a fancy fair with piles of pretty work and bright knitting; the gentlemen congregating around other tables, with only occasionally a husband or brother included in the feminine circle.

There are a thousand new and odd customs and ways pleasant to watch, and suggesting more thoughts than can be put into one letter, well deserving a separate and full description.

FRANCESCA.

Edinburgh.

This city, it is reported, is shamefully deficient in arrangements to furnish a supply of water sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants. John Knox's Church, it is stated, is the centre of an area, densely packed with 44,400 human beings, living and dying like swine. Close by John Knox's house is a well, the only water supply of the district, and here, from six in the morning until nearly midnight, women, girls and children are described as standing and struggling for their turn, some, often, having to wait three hours. Though this district is the best paying property in Edinburgh, no taps are to be seen. A benevolent English lady, who recently made a thorough investigation into the wants of the poor of Edinburgh, asserts that in no other city could houses be found without gas, without water pipes, or sink or temporary receptacle for ashes, and entered only by one lone, dark stone stair, which return such enormous profits to their owners as from forty-five to sixty per cent. One roof sometimes covers a population of three hundred souls, living in narrow dens, without ventilation and sometimes without light. In Edinburgh, according to an official census, there are 13,200 families, comprising not only the vicious and abject, but large numbers of the poorer laboring class, who live in houses of but one room, and of these single rooms, 1,530 are inhabited by from six to fifteen persons. One hundred and twenty of these shelters, for, it is asserted, they cannot be called houses, were reported as without windows, and 900 were cellars, nearly all of them dark, and many damp. The census gives the astonishing result that the families living in one room, and often herding together in closer proximity than animals would endure, comprehend 66,000 persons, or considerably more than one-third of the population of Edinburgh.

PREPARATION OF GLYCERINE.—Four parts by weight, of yolk of eggs, to be rubbed in a mortar with five parts of glycerine. This compound has the consistency of honey, is unctious, like fatty substances, but is easily removed by water. Applied to the skin it forms a varnish, which effectually prevents the action of air. It is unalterable, and can be exposed to the air for an indefinite period.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS to the Capital stock of the Company "To erect a Bridge over the Allegheny River from Ewalt (now 43d street), in the City of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, to the Allegheny and Butler Plankroad, at or near the mouth of Girty's Run," are hereby notified that a meeting for permanent organization will be held at the new Pinal Ice SCHOOL HOUSE, Fortieth street, seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, (late Lawrenceville,) on TUESDAY, the 23d day of March, A. D. 1869, between the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., when and where an election will be held by ballot for NINE MANAGERS and a TREASURER of said Company, to serve for one year.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Solicitor for Bridge Company.
PITTSBURGH, March 1, 1869. mh3:f46

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 26, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock and Bondholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, for the purpose of hearing and considering the annual report of the Board of Directors, and for the election of three (3) members of the Board of Directors to serve for four years in the place of three members whose term of service expired by law.

F. M. HUTCHINSON,
mh2:f34 Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, March 1, 1869.

PITTSBURGH SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Books of subscription for stock in said Company are now open at No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, where Prospectus, Specimens, &c., are now ready for inspection. Property in Colorado Territory, near Georgetown. Information with regard to the stock, property, &c., will be furnished by calling at the office of the undersigned.

A. S. BELL, President pro tem.
HARRY C. CAMPBELL,
mh1 Secretary and Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, MANAGERS and OFFICERS of the "Company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, at the south end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WM. ROSEBURG,
fe4:e9-TH Treasurer.

CENTRAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock paid in, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1869.

mh1:f29 J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL COAL AND COKE CO.—The third annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, March 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their OFFICE, corner of Fourth avenue and Try street. The election for a BOARD OF NINE DIRECTORS to serve the ensuing year will be held from 11 to 2 o'clock.

GEORGE W. SCHLUEDEBERG,
fe25:f17 Secretary and Treasurer.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, February 24, 1869.

NOTICE

TO CARPENTERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, March 5th, for building an ENGINE HOUSE for the GOOD WILL FIRE COMPANY.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of JAMES M. BALPH, Esq., Architect, No. 116, Federal street, up stairs.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

fe25:f18 R. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.

PROPOSALS FOR PLASTERING.—Proposals will be received for PLASTERING THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK HOUSE.

Specifications of work and materials to be seen at the office of Messrs. Barr & Moser, Architects, Sixth street, where proposals will be left, addressed to

H. S. FLEMING,
W. S. BISSELL,
fe22:e93 Building Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world: the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. an28:p28

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for young men on the crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja19:d&T

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL. BUY ONLY SILVER TIPPED SHOES.

For children. Will outwear three pairs without tips. ja28:d6-T:TH:S

DRUGGISTS.

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS,
266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Patent Medicines. ja5:29

W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Carbon Oil.

MOVED TO NO. 195 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

White Window Lead, Glass and Glassware at Manufacturers prices. de9

FLOUR.

PEARL MILL FAMILY FLOUR.

PEARL MILL Three Star Green Brand, equal to

FRENCH FAMILY FLOUR.

This Flour will only be sent out when especially ordered.

PEARL MILL BLUE BRAND,
Equal to best St. Louis.
PEARL MILL RED BRAND,
Equal to best Ohio Flour.
WHITE CORN FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
Allegheny, Sept. 9, 1868. PEARL MILL.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

PERCEVAL BECKETT,
MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
And Solicitor of Patents.
(Late of P. F. W. & C. Railway.)

Office, No. 79 FEDERAL STREET, Room No. 2, up stairs. P. O. Box 50, ALLEGHENY CITY.

MACHINERY, of all descriptions, designed. BLAST FURNACE and ROLLING MILL DRAWINGS furnished. Particular attention paid to designing COLLIERY LOCOMOTIVES. Patents confidentially solicited. ☞ An EVENING DRAWING CLASS for mechanics every WEDNESDAY NIGHT. an4:n88

DYER AND SCOURER.

H. J. LANCE,

DYER AND SCOURER.

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET

And Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS, Nos. 3 and 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of COURT HOUSES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

AUCTION SALES.

BY H. B. SMITHSON & CO.

BOOTS, SHOES AND CARPETS
FOR THE MILLION,
AT
SMITHSON'S EMPORIUM,
55 AND 57 FIFTH AVENUE.

Messrs. H. B. SMITHSON & CO., proprietors of the well known Mammoth Auction House are creating an excitement consequent upon the arrival of new goods which are being sold at remarkably low prices. Goods of every variety; the finest sewed boots, the most fashionable balmoral gaiters and anklet shoes, slippers, &c., blankets, flannels, cloths, cassimeres, cutlery and carpets. Call and examine. No trouble to show goods. Ladies', misses' and children's furs at almost your own prices. All goods warranted as represented. no24

SPECIAL SALE OF

NEW CARPETS.

Thursday, March 4th, at 2 P. M.,

At Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth Avenue, will be sold for account Eastern manufacturers,

FIFTY PIECES NEW CARPETS,

Embracing in part superfine two-ply Ingrain Venetian, Stair, Rag and Hemp Carpets.

This being a peremptory sale, those wanting carpets for spring furnishment should not fail to attend the sale. Goods cut in lengths to suit purchasers.

H. B. SMITHSON & CO.,
mh3 AUCTIONEERS.

LARGE SALE OF

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

AND

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THURSDAY, March 4th, at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, will be sold without reserve, a large assortment of furniture, carpets and household goods, as follows: At 10 A. M., large line fine cutlery, spoons, and silver plated ware, cigars, soaps, teas, &c.; At 11 A. M., about 20 pairs fine Venetian blinds of latest style and best manufacture.

At 2 P. M precisely, a special sale of new carpets for account Eastern manufactures.

At 3 P. M., dressing and plain bureaus, centre, card, extension, dining and kitchen tables, cushion, cane seat and kitchen chairs, wardrobes, cupboards, sofas, lounges, new mattrasses, large lot feathers, &c., besides general assortment of household goods.

Parties having furniture to dispose of will send in on or before Wednesday evening.

H. B. SMITHSON & CO.,
mh3 AUCTIONEERS.

LEGAL.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By order of the Orphans' Court, at No. 4 in Partition, June Term, 1868, there will be exposed to sale, on the premises,

On Friday, March 19, 1869,

All that certain tract of land in Wilkins township, lying on the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Turnpike, one mile east of Wilkinsburg Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, bounded by lands of James Graham's heirs, James Kelly, George Johnston and others, containing 53 acres, having erected thereon a frame house and barn. The whole of said tract is improved and in the highest state of cultivation, and all but three acres underlaid with an excellent vein of coal. Title indisputable. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

D. W. ELDER, Esq., Trustee.
Corner of Grant street and Fifth avenue.
fe27:f27

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS,

In the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, in the matter of the partition of the Real Estate of Daniel Morgan, dec'd.

To James Morgan, Emily S. Morgan, Fanny Morgan, who has for her guardian A. R. Thompson, Georgiana Cook, John L. Cook, Emily L. Morgan, Rush Morgan, Lewis N. Morgan, Jefferson Morgan, Charles Morgan, James Morgan, Grace Ann Morgan, Penina E., intermarried with Joseph Monsijoy, the said Charles, James and Grace Ann being minors, who have for their guardian John R. Large; David Ferguson, Emily Weaver, wife of Henry Weaver, Sarah J. Ewing, wife of John M. Ewing, Mary Kiefer, wife of Smith Kiefer, James A. Ferguson, John M. Ferguson, George W. Morgan, Mary E., wife of Elijah B. Martin, Fanny F., wife of Joan Paulin, John Morgan, Maud M. Morgan, Blanche B. Morgan, Robert W. Morgan, Sarah E. Morgan, said John, Maude and Blanche for minors, and have for their guardian in the State of Ohio Elijah B. Martin; Robert and Sarah are minors and have for their guardian in the State of Ohio John Paulin, and A. McBride guardian ad litum for John Morgan, Maud M. Morgan, Blanche B. Morgan, Robert W. Morgan Sarah E. Morgan, minor children of Wm Morgan, deceased, heirs and representatives of Daniel Morgan, deceased.

And now, to-wit, January 30th, 1868, the Court grant a rule on the above named parties, being the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Morgan, deceased, late of Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, to be and appear at the Orphans' Court, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M., and then and there accept or refuse the Real Estate at the valuation thereof, and in case all the heirs and representatives neglect or refuse to take the same, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said premises shou'd not be sold according to the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3, 1869. fe4:e16-TH

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

J. F. DIFFENBACHER, a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 4th day of MARCH, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, at his office, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.
fe18:e78 TH

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Augustus Hoevler late of Allegheny county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned, whose residence is in the city of Pittsburgh, late borough of Lawrenceville. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedant, are hereby requested to make known the same without delay. Persons having business with the said estate are referred to H. BURGWIN, attorney at-law, Fourth avenue.

ELIZABETH HOEVLER, Adm'x.
ja21-d35-TH

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

At Pittsburgh, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of THOMAS WALTER DAY, of the city and county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
fe18:e86-TH Attorney-at-Law, 87 Grant St.

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
Authorizing Hussey, Wells & Co. to erect an Iron-clad Building.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That Hussey, Wells & Co. be and they are hereby authorized to erect an iron-clad building on Seventeenth street, between Pike and Butler streets, seventy by one hundred and fifty feet, to be used as a Rolling Mill.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 23d day of February, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MONTGOMERY,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. mh1

INSURANCE.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Office, No. 424 PENN ST.,

(IN NATIONAL TRUST CO. BUILDING.)

DIRECTORS:

Robt. Dickson,	Robt. Liddell,	W. J. Friday,
G. Siedle,	C. Van Buren,	F. Kirsch,
E. H. Myers,	J. Gangwisch,	Chris. Siebert.
L. J. Blanchard,	J. Weisser,	P. Schildecker.

E. H. MYERS, President.
ROBT. DICKSON, Vice President.
ROBT. J. GRIER, Treasurer.
f:9: J. J. ALBIETZ, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH

OFFICE, No. 167½ WOOD STREET, BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

This is a Home Company, and insures against loss by Fire exclusively.

LEONARD WALTER, President.
C. C. BOYLE, Vice President.
ROBERT PATRICK, Treasurer.
HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Leonard Walter,	George Wilson,
C. C. Boyle,	Geo. W. Evans,
Robert Patrick,	J. C. Lappe,
Jacob Painter,	J. C. Fleiner,
Josiah King,	John Voegtley,
Jas. H. Hopkins,	A. Ammon.
Henry Sproul,	jy4:

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, 435 & 437 CHESTNUT ST., near 5TH.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Mordecai H. Lewis
Tobias Wagner,	David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant,	Isaac Lea,
Jacob R. Smith,	Edward C. Dale,
George W. Richards,	George Fales.

CHARLES G. BANCKER, President.
EDW. C. DALE, Vice President.
W. C. STEELE, Secretary, *pro tem.*
J. GARDNER COFFIN, AGENT,
North West corner Third and Wood Streets.
mh3:w15

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

OFFICE IN FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK BUILDINGS,

No. 41 Ohio St., Allegheny.

A HOME COMPANY, managed by Directors well known to the community, who trust by fair dealing to merit a share of your patronage.

HENRY IRWIN.....President.
GEO. D. RIDDLE.....Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin,	D. L. Patterson,	Wm. Cooper,
Geo. R. Riddle,	Jacob Franz,	Gottlieb Faas,
Simon Drum,	J. B. Smith,	Jacob Rush,
W. M. Stewart,	Ch. P. Whiston,	Joseph Craig,
Jos. Lautner,	H. J. Zinkand,	Jere. Kohen

ap10:o35

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803. CASH CAPITAL PAID UP AND INVESTED FUNDS EXCEEDING $8,000,000 IN GOLD.

Insurance against Fire effected on Houses and Buildings, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Steamboats, &c. Policies issued payable in gold or currency. ☞ United States Branch Office, 40 PINE STREET, New York.

All losses of the United States Branch will be adjusted in New York.

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN, Agent,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, 67 FOURTH STREET.
MR. McLAUGHLIN is also Agent for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. se5:v72

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE NEELD, General Agent.
Office, 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home Institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	John R. McCune,
R. Miller, Jr.,	Chas. J. Clarke,
James McAuley,	William S. Evans,
Alexander Speer,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Andrew Ackleu,	Phillip Reymer,
David M. Long,	Wm. Morrison,
D. Ihmsen.	no27

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER WOOD & FIFTH STS.

A Home Company, taking Fire and Marine Risks

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,	Capt. John L. Rhoads,
John Watt,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John E. Parks,	Charles Arbuckle,
Capt. James Miller,	Jared M. Brush,
Wm. Van Kirk,	Wm F. Lang,
James D. Verner,	Samuel McCrickart

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE, No. 37 FIFTH STREET, BANK BLOCK.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

John Irwin, Jr.,	Capt. Wm. Dean,
John D. McCord,	B. L. Fahnestock
C. G. Hussey,	W. H. Everson,
Harvey Childs,	Robert H. Davis,
T. J. Hoskinson,	Francis Sellers,
Charles Hays,	Capt. J. T. Stockdale.

2,000,000 ACRES OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1,00 TO $5,00 PER ACRE,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For further particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,
Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas,
Or CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,
au14: St. Louis, Missouri.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES.

French Burr Smut Machines,

THE BEST WHEAT CLEANERS IN USE.

Portable Flour and Feed Mills,

BOLTING CLOTHS,

All numbers and best quality. For sale at

319 and 321 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

W. W. WALLACE.
au25

INDIA RUBBER BELTING, Hose, Steam Packing and Gaskets of the Boston Belting Companies manufacture at prices as low as this quality of goods can be bought of the manufacturer. A full stock always on hand at the India Rubber Depot, 26 and 28 Sixth street. J. & H. PHILLIPS.
fe8 Sole Agents for the Company.

PIG LEAD.—500 pigs Soft Galena Lead for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First Avenue,
fe25

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee.....WM. HENDERSON,
Manager.....M. W. CANNING.

Fourth night and brilliant success of the favorite pet of the public,

LOTTA,

THURSDAY EVENING, March 4th, will be presented the celebrated drama of the

FEMALE DETECTIVE,

Lotta in Six Characters, with Banjo Solo, Songs and Dances,

To conclude with the glorious farce of

AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

Fanny, with Banjo Solo.....Lotta.
Lotta Matinee on Saturday.
Friday evening Benefit of Lotta.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

H. W. WILLIAMS.....Lessee
DR. J. L. THAYER.....Manager.
FRANK J. HOWE.....Equestrian Director.

LAST WEEK OF
DR. JAMES L. THAYER'S GREAT CIRCUS.

Great hit of the KLU KLUX KLAN.

First appearance of WM. MORGAN, the great Hurdle Rider; Mlle MARIE, Premiere Equestrienne, G. M. KELLY, Champion Leaper; CHAS. FISH, Champion Rider; the MADIGAN BROS., BURROWS and BURDEAU, the great Gymnasts, and JAMES REYNOLDS, funniest of Clowns. Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Friday evening, Benefit of H. W. WILLIAMS.

SMYTHE'S AMERICAN THEATRE. (Late Trimble's Varieties,)

THURSDAY EVENING, March 4th, 1869. The verdict of the people, "They are immense," referring to the wonderful VICTORELLI BROTHERS, the Kings of the Air, Champion Gymnasts of the World. Great list of Miss JENNIE BRADDEN, the Comic Vocalist, GUS. WILLIAMS in new Comic Songs, with the exception of Keiser's Dog, which he is required to produce nightly to save the pulling from coming down. Miss NELLIE TAYLOR'S beautiful ballads.

BURNELL'S MUSEUM AND PARLOR MENAGERIE,

The Great Family Resorte.

FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theatre.

☞ Open Day and Evening, all the year round. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.

THROUGH THE VERY great kindness of the Trustees of the Second U. P. Church (Rev. Dr. Clarke), and the generosity of Mrs. JANE G. SWISSHELM, we take pleasure to announce that she will repeat, for the benefit of the new African M. E. Church, which is laboring under great financial embarrassment, the very interesting and learned Lecture entitled "Human Suffrage and its Relation to the Divine Law," in the SECOND U. P. CHURCH, corner of Stockton avenue and Sandusky street, Allegheny, THURSDAY EVENING, March 4th, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission 25 cents. For sale at the Book store of J. J. East, Federal street, H. P. Sewartz, Druggist, Ellis C. Thorn, Central Druggist, Allegheny Diamond, C. S. Mellor's Music store, Pittsburgh, or at the door on the evening of the lecture. We cordially invite all who are friendly to the dissemination of Truth and the enlargement of Christ's Kingdom on Earth to be present.

THOS. R. ROACH,
MOSES HOWARD,
mh1:f41-T:TH GEO. W. DIMNEY.

THE ECONOMY BUTTER CO.

ask the attention of all interested in the reduction of the extravagant cost of Butter, to their practical and economical system of making pure prime Butter by the aid of the

EXTRACT OF BUTTER PLANT.

A brief allusion to the origin of this important discovery may not prove uninteresting. Among the authenticated records of the renowned Captain Cook's voyage around the world, is found the statement, that while sojourning for a short time on the Brazilian Coast of South America, he observed the natives using, in the preparation of their food, a peculiar oil, which, upon examination, he found to possess the appearance, taste and flavor of Butter; upon further inquiry, however, he ascertained that it was simply a substance that the natives distilled in a crude and imperfect manner, from a rich and luxuriant plant that grew spontaneously and abundantly in that warm tropical country. A few years ago, an eminent French chemist, while on a professional visit to the tropics, made numerous experiments with this remarkable production of nature, and succeeded in extracting a concentrated essence of the plant. The formula for its preparation, and the Sole Right for its sale in this country are the exclusive property of this Company, by whom it was purchased from the original discoverer. We claim for this remarkable, yet simple and perfectly harmless preparation—

1st.—That by its use a net gain of from 50 to 200 per cent. is made in the manufacture of Butter.

2d.—That Butter, which from age or whatever cause, may be strong, rancid, streaked or coarse-grained, and comparatively useless for general use, by the aid of this Extract, is restored to its original freshness and sweetness, fine-grain, and even color.

3d.—By the use of this Extract, one pound of delicious, fresh Butter is actually made from one pint of milk.

4th.—That a pure and excellent table Butter can be made, at a cost of from 15 to 20 cents per pound. The chief expense wherein being Butter, which is the essential *base.*

5th.—That Butter manufactured by the aid of this Extract is equal in every respect to the best Butter made by the ordinary method.

6th.—The Extract after thorough analysis, by able chemists, is pronounced perfectly free from any deleterious substance, the ingredients being purely of a vegetable nature.

8th.—In proof of the foregoing assertions, the factory of this company is making one ton of Butter per day, which meets with ready sale in the New York Market, and is consumed from the tables of the first Hotels, Restaurants and Private families in this city and elsewhere.

A sample package of the Extract (sufficient to make 50 lbs. of Butter) with full directions for use, will be sent to any address on receipt of $1.

CAUTION.—As articles of real merit are subject to spurious imitations, we would specially caution the public against counterfeits and worthless imitations, advertised as powders, compounds, &c., as the Extract of the Butter Plant is prepared and sold only by

The Economy Butter Co.

OFFICE, 115 LIBERTY STREET.
FACTORY, 236 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

State, County and City Rights for sale, offering to capitalists rare opportunities for establ

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Dr. Cahill, a well known and highly respected physician of this city, died yesterday.

Fined.—John Hoberg amused himself yesterday by driving a horse, upon which he was seated, backward and forward over the pavement in the Allegheny Diamond. The amusement cost him two dollars.

Still in Custody.—William Haskowitz, a German peddler, who was arrested in Ohio and brought to this city some days since on a charge of larceny, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday and was committed to jail for a further hearing.

Mr. Louis Tripp, of Louisville, sends us two of his latest musical publications. *Velocipede*, a valse of the popular sort, with a comic lithographed title page; and "Douglas," a plaintive ballad, by Miss Mulock, and music by Lady John Scott.

Pardon Issued.—President Johnson has signed a pardon for George Werner, convicted at the May term of the United States District Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for passing counterfeit money. He will probably be released to-day.

Pardoned.—Robert Black, who plead guilty to an indictment for stealing mail matter from lock boxes at the Postoffice last fall, and who since that time has been in the county jail awaiting sentence, has been pardoned and was yesterday released.

A Good Appointment.—Gen. T. A. Rowley, United States Marshall for this District, has been appointed by the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F., of this State, Chief Marshal of the Semi-Centennial Celebration, to be held at Philadelphia on the 20th of April.

Sunday Liquor Selling.—Wm. E. Audie made two informations before Alderman Lynch, yesterday, charging C. Mueller, a saloon keeper on Fifth avenue, for selling liquor on Sunday. Mueller was arrested and held for a hearing. He has also been proceeded against for the penalty of $50 in each case.

Captain McCallum.—The funeral of the late lamented Captain A. C. McCallum, a veteran and popular steamboat commander, and long engaged in the commerce of this city with the west and south-west, will proceed from his late residence No. 54 Centre avenue, at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Disorderly.—Thos. Richards was arrested by one of the night police in Allegheny, at an early hour yesterday morning, for disorderly conduct. He was intoxicated and seemed to be trying how much noise and disturbance a drunken man could make. Mayor Drum fined him five dollars and costs, which he paid and was discharged.

Obituary.—Mrs. Priscilla D. Alden died yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law, F. H. Eaton, Esq., Centre avenue. The deceased was an estimable Christian lady, universally beloved and respected, and her death will be deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Her funeral will take place this morning at ten o'clock.

Fell Down.—A horse attached to one of the Manchester Passenger Railway cars, Rebecca street line, took sick and fell down at the corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny, between five and six o'clock yesterday afternoon. After being doctored for about an hour, the animal was enabled to rise to his feet and walk to the stables, but it seemed pretty evident that he had made his last trip.

Assault and Battery.—Frank Gerardi made information before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, charging Ed. O'Donnell with assault and battery. He alleges that the accused struck his (the prosecutor's,) wife with his fist. A warrant was issued for the arrest of O'Donnell, who, it was ascertained, had been committed to jail by Mayor Brush for disorderly conduct. A commitment was lodged against him.

Preparing Plans.—Rev. A. M. Milligan's congregation (Reformed Presbyterian) at present worshipping in the hall of the Fourth Ward School House, propose to erect during the coming season a new church edifice on Eighth (Hancock) street. Mr. J. M. Balph, architect, is engaged in preparing the plans for the structure, which will occupy a lot of ground adjoining the Jewish Synagogue. The estimated cost is $30,000.

A Bold Trick.—A couple of young men entered a clothing store at the corner of Market and Liberty streets, Tuesday afternoon, and, while the attention of the proprietor was directed elsewhere, succeeded in exchanging an old carpet-sack, which one of them carried, for a new one filled with valuable clothing, with which they hastily departed. They have not been heard of since by the owner of the article stolen.

Slight Fires.—About seven o'clock yesterday morning the roof of an unfinished house on Porter's Lane, off Kilpatrick street, by some means caught fire. The flames, however, were extinguished before any material damage was done.

A few minutes after twelve o'clock yesterday the roof of a house on Brewery street was discovered to be on fire, causing an alarm to be struck from box 41, corner of Second avenue and Brewery street. The fire was extinguished in a short time. The damage was slight.

Religious.—A meeting will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, to-day, from eleven and a half to twelve and a half o'clock, for the purpose of engaging in prayer for the blessing of God upon the incoming administration. This meeting is held in accordance with a tacit agreement among religious people in different sections of the country to hold prayer meetings during inauguration day for this especial purpose. All who are in sympathy with the object are cordially invited to be present.

Let none of our readers fail to remember that Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm will repeat her lecture on "Human Suffrage and its Relation to Divine Law," in the Second U. P. Church, corner of Stockton avenue and Sandusky street, Allegheny, this evening, for the benefit of the African M. E. Church of that city. Those who can appreciate an eloquent, concise and truthful discourse will certainly be in attendance. Mrs. Swisshelm has few peers and no superiors among the ladies now prominently before the public as a lecturer.

Sent to the Refuge.

Wm. Hammel, the boy arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Allegheny silverware robbery, was yesterday committed to the House of Refuge by Mayor Drum. The boy's mother called at the Mayor's office and stated he had not been at home for more than a month, and when at home was incorrigible. No positive evidence of his connection with the robbery was obtained, although from the circumstantial evidence there seems to be very little doubt as to his guilt in the matter.

False Alarms.

The Fire Department, or rather those connected with it, yesterday, were thrown into a commotion by a number of false alarms, the causes of which have not as yet been ascertained. There were two slight fires in the morning, accounts of which are published elsewhere, and at half-past twelve o'clock an alarm was sounded from box 32, to which the engines repaired, but on arriving there no fire was discovered, nor could the person be found who had given the alarm. About one o'clock, and before the several companies called out by the previous alarm had returned to their Engine Houses, an alarm was communicated from box 65, located at the corner of Penn and Thirtieth streets, which also proved to be false, and the party, as in the former case, could not be found. Shortly after six o'clock they were again called out by an alarm from box 17, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, and, like the two that had preceded it, there was no cause for it and no one knew who gave the alarm. At seven o'clock an alarm came from box 27, Grant and Webster streets, at 7:45 from box 34, Canal and Liberty, and at 8:40 from box 54, Center Avenue and Arthur street, all of which proved to be false.

It is presumed that some fellow has got possession of a key and is having a little fun at the expense of the Department. If he is detected it will probably prove an expensive bit of amusement, as the law inflicts a severe penalty upon any one caught tampering with the boxes.

Chief Hare has authorized a reward of $250 to be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person who gave the false alarms.

Chief of Police Butler has ordered all the keys of boxes in the hands of former members of the police force to be returned to the Mayor's office immediately, and any parties known to have keys belonging to the Fire Alarm in their possession without authority will be prosecuted.

Monongahela Valley Railroad.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company was held yesterday afternoon, in Justice Ammon's office, East Birmingham. The first business in order being the election of a Chief Engineer, Mr. Sigismund Leow was unanimously chosen to fill that position.

On motion of Dr. A. Patton, of Greene county, it was decided to have a survey made immediately through the boroughs of South Pittsburgh, Birmingham, East Birmingham and Ormsby, and the adjoining townships to the State line, and that as soon as five miles has been surveyed and located, and the right of way procured, that so much of the road be put under contract as soon as possible.

The following, offered by the same gentleman, was adopted:

WHEREAS, Believing that the Waynesburg Branch of the Monongahela Valley Railroad, authorized by the charter, will be of profit and benefit to said railroad, therefore be it

Resolved, That this branch be put under contract at the same time that the contracts shall be let on the main line, where the intersection of this branch shall be made, and that the work be pushed forward simultaneously with the work on the main line from the intersection.

On motion of Dr. Patton, it was resolved to locate the main line at or near Pumpkin Run, Carmichealtown, and Little Whitely Creek, in Greene county.

Adjourned.

Captured.

Jeremiah Hannon was arrested by officer Cupples, yesterday, on a charge of larceny. It appears that the accused was loafing about the kitchen of the Monongahela House yesterday, and when he departed took with him a molasses pitcher. He went from there to the house of a negro in the Second ward, where he offered to sell the pitcher for thirty cents. The negro, it appears, was formerly employed at the Monongahela House and recognized the pitcher at once. He agreed to purchase it, and getting it in his hands requested Hannon to wait until he could go and get him the change. He then went to the Monongahela House and inquired if they had lost a pitcher and was informed that such an article had been stolen a short time before he arrived. The circumstances of the case were made known at the Mayor's office and the officer accompanied the negro to his home, where he found Jeremiah awaiting his return. He is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

Search Warrant Issued.

Mr. Frank Simpson made information before Mayor Drum, last evening, against Herman Rosecrantz, a boy about fifteen years old, charging him with larceny. Mr. Simpson states that the boy came into his hardware store, located at the corner of Ohio street and the east side of the Diamond, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon and examined a revolver and some other articles, but went away without purchasing. He returned in an hour or two afterwards and again looked at the revolver, but made no purchase. After he had left the second time, the attention of the proprietor was called to another part of the store. When he came forward again he discovered the absence of the revolver and several penknives, which the boy had examined, and about twelve dollars from the money drawer. Naturally his suspicions rested upon young Rosecrantz, and hence the information. A search warrant was issued.

Inauguration Prayer Meeting.

The noon day prayer meeting to-day, (March 4th,) will be held in the First Presbyterian Church Lecture Room, Wood street, at the hour when the inauguration ceremonies are going on in Washington City. The meeting promises to be one of unusual interest to all who love their country, and desire to see the new Ship of State launched amid the prayers and benedictions of the nation. All are invited to come to the place of prayer and invoke the blessing of God on the incoming administration. Ministers of all denominations are especially invited. Services will promptly commence at 12 o'clock, M., and be continued until one o'clock.

Partnership Difficulty.

Albert Vogle made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, against Christian Myers for surety of the peace. The parties have been engaged in the brewing business, and own an establishment at Sharpsburgh. Vogle alleges when he came to the brewery yesterday morning, he was ordered away by Myers who threatened to do him bodily harm if he ever returned to the premises. He was at a loss to understand this movement of his partner as they had not had any previous difficulty, and parted on good terms as usual the evening before. A warrant was issued.

CITY COUNCILS.

Adjourned Meeting—The Water Commission Bill Approved—Paid Fire Department—Unfinished Business.

An adjourned meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city was held yesterday, (Wednesday) March 4th, 1869, at two o'clock P. M.

Select Council.

Members Present—Messrs. Ahl, Coffin, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gallaher, Gross, Hailman, Hartman, Herron, Holmes, Kane, Kehew, Kirk, Littell, Lloyd, Murray, McClelland, McMahon, Ogden, Quinn, Rush, Schmidt, Shipton, Torrens, S. J. Wainwright, Z. Wainwright, Watson, Zern, and President McAuley.

On motion of Mr. Shipton the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Chair announced that Mr. Watson, the member elected from the Sixteenth ward *vice* Mr. Hoeveller, dec'd, had been appointed on the Street Committee, and that he was authorized to act on any and all committees whereon his predecessor had been appointed.

THE WATER BILL.

Mr. Shipton (in the Chair) stated that the meeting had been called for a special purpose, that of considering the bill relative to to the water works, which was referred to the City Solicitor for revision.

On motion of Mr. Ogden Councils resolved to consider the bill *seriatim*.

The first section was read.

Mr. Craig submitted the following amendment: "That within twenty days after the passage of this act. Councils shall, in joint session, elect fifteen citizens of the city of Pittsburgh who shall be known as Water Commissioners, seven of whom shall be residents of the districts lately consolidated with said city; five of the aforesaid shall be elected for the term of three, five for the term of two, and five for the term of one, year, and annually thereafter at the time of the election of city officers, five citizens from the same districts as those whose term of office expire, shall be elected for the term of three years; and all vacancies of the Board shall be filled. Vacancies occurring in the interim shall be filled by said Board by appointment until the annual election of Water Commissioners."

On motion of Mr. McMahon the amendment was laid on the table.

The section was then adopted as read.

The second section, relating to the qualifications of said Commissioners, was read.

Mr. Gallaher moved to amend by inserting a freehold qualification.

On motion of Mr. Ogden, the amendment was laid on the table.

The resolution was then adopted as read.

The third section, relative to the rules by which said Commissioners shall be governed, and which provides that a majority shall constitute a quorum, was taken up.

Mr. Hailman moved to amend by making nine a quorum for the transaction of business.

Mr. Burgwin amended the amendment by inserting "at any stated meeting, and a majority at all other meetings." The amendment was accepted.

Mr. Coffin moved to lay the amendments on the table. The motion was lost.

Mr. Gallaher moved as a substitute for the amendment that nine shall constitute a quorum except when contracts are given out,

Mr. Jones moved to lay the substitute on the table. Carried.

The amendment was adopted, and the question recurring on the section as amended, it was approved.

The following sections, from the fourth to the thirteenth, inclusive, were approved as read.

Mr. Gallaher introduced a new section providing that the residents of the new districts, where pipes shall be laid, shall pay in addition to the water tax assessed a tax equal to the interest of the money invested in said improvement,

On motion of Mr. Watson, the section was laid on the table.

The 14th section was then taken up. The section relates to the appointment of a Chief of the Water Department, and also fixes his term of office during good behaviour, subject to removal at any time by a two-thirds vote of the Commissioners.

Mr. McClelland moved to amend by fixing the term of office at three years or good behaviour.

Mr. Gallaher moved as an amendment that the Board have power to remove at any time for incapacity or any other cause.

The amendment was not entertained.

Mr. Craig offered as a substitute the following: "That the Board of Water Commissioners shall regulate the term of office of the Chief of the Water Department, the term not to exceed five years."

On motion of Mr. Jones the amendment and substitute were laid on the table.

The section was then approved as read.

The remaining sections were read and approved without discussion.

Mr. Rafferty moved to reconsider the action of Council on the approval of the fifth section, which related to real estate. Carried.

Mr. McClelland moved that the section be amended, requiring the Commissioners to submit to Council all contracts for the purchase of real estate.

The amendment was adopted and the question recuring on the approval of the section as amended, it was approved.

Mr. Kirk moved to reconsider the 13th section, which relates to the manner of electing a Chief of the Water Department. The motion was lost.

Mr. Gross moved the approval of the act as a whole. The motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. M'Auley, the Clerks of Councils were directed to have the bill forwarded to Harrisburg requesting its enactment into a law.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Kirk moved that Councils take up no new business; but that the unfinished business be taken up and disposed of. Carried.

The Chairman then read the ordinance consolidating the road districts, which passed to a third reading in Select Council February 22d, 1869, and in Common Council February 22d, 1869, referred to the Road Committee, with instructions to report an ordinance providing for the election of three Road Commissioners in the same manner as other city officers are elected.

Select Council non-concurred in the action of Common Council.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the ordinance was amended by inserting a provision authorizing the Road Committee to elect the Commissioner for 1869 and hereafter he shall be elected as other city officers are elected.

The petition of R. C. Gray, asking the repeal of the wharfage tax on Railroad iron. In C. C. Feb. 22, '69. Referred to Finance Committe. S. C. non-concurred, and

On motion of Mr. Morrow, referred to the Wharf Committee.

Mr. Ogden moved a reconsideration of the action. Carried. S. C. coucurred in action of Common Council.

A resolution authorizing the Committee on City Printing to contract for and furnish to members of City Councils the "Municipal Record" at the expense of the city, was called up. S. C. non-concurred.

Mr. Edwards moved to refer to the Committee on City Printing, with instructions to give the job to the lowest and best bidder.

Mr. Morrow moved as an amendment to the amendment, that the Committee on City Printing be required to report the cost of the same to Councils. The amendment was adopted. C. C. non-concurred, and adhered to former action.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Edward's presented a petition from residents and persons doing business on Seventh street, asking the removal of the Horse market. Referred to Committee on Police.

Mr. Craig presented a communication from the Central Board of Education, asking that Councils grant to the Board additional ground for the high school building. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. Rafferty moved to adjourn. The motion was lost.

Mr. Rafferty presented a remonstrance against the widening of Webster avenue. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. McAuly presented a communication from the Controller, accompanying which was a sworn return by Mr. Hurst of his time and bill for grading Dinwiddie street of $33.35. The communication was accepted, the statement of Mr. Hurst referred to the Finance Committee, and the Controller ordered to issue his warrant for the payment of the bill referred to.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The proposed bill for the creation of a Paid Fire Department, approved in Select Council February 22d, 1869, and in Common Council March 1st, 1869, laid on the table for the present year, was taken up.

Mr. Quinn moved to recede from former action and concur with C. C., and called the yeas and nays. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Coffin, Dickson, Gallaher, Hartman, Kane, Kirk, McClelland, Quinn, Rafferty, Rush, Wainwright, S. J., Wainwright, Z., Watson, Zern—15.

Nays—Messrs. Burgwin, Craig, Edwards, Gross, Hailman, Herron, Holmes, Jones, Kehew, Littell, Lloyd, Murray, McMahon, Ogden, Phillips, Schmidt, Shipton, Torrens and President McAuley—19.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Phillips moved to adhere to former action, which motion prevailed.

Council adjourned.

Common Council.

Council was called to order by the President, Mr. Tomlinson.

Present: Messrs. Anderson, Albeitz, Barr, Berger, Bell, Boggs, Bulger, Carrol, Case, Daub, Dunseath, Fleming, Gerner, Hare, House, Houston, Jamison, Jahn, Jones, Meanor, Meyer, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, McCarthy, McClaren, McCandless, McMasters, McCleane, Nixon, Pearson, Penney, Potts, Reed, Rook, Seiferth, Sims, Scott, Verner, Vetter, Vick, Waughter, Weldon. Wilson, Ardary and President Tomlinson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Morgan made a personal explanation. At the last meeting of Council he had stated that several of the fire companies were indebted to the Amoskeag Works, for steamers, and that an agent of that establishment was in the city for the purpose of collecting such claims. Mr. M. read from the *Gazette* of Tuesday an article asserting that his statement, so made, was not generally credited. He said he could substantiate what he had asserted, the editors of the *Gazette* to the contrary notwithstanding, and proceeded to give in detail the claims against different fire companies, amounting to $12,850. He did not know who was the author of the article in the *Gazette*, but said if he was present at the time he (Mr. Morgan) made the statement which the article denied, he (the author) had not the manly spirit to deny its correctness, but instead printed what he had to say.

Mr. Houston, Second ward, said perhaps it was not too late for an exhibition of manliness. He was the author of the article in the *Gazette* and had the "manly spirit" to maintain that the statement made by the gentleman from the Twenty-first ward, viz: that the agent of the Amoskeag Works had threatened to seize the steamers of different fire companies, and thus leave the city without a fire department, was not generally credited by Councils, as it was doubtful whether the Company had the power to do so, if so inclined.

Mr. Morgan said the agent was in the city for the purpose of collecting the claims, and was informed by the companies that they had not the wherewith to pay them. The agent went hence to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he seized an engine and passed through this city with it. Some assurance was given the agent that in case of the creation of a paid Fire Department, the Amoskeag claims would be adjusted.

Mr. Hare said the gentleman from the Twenty-first ward (Mr. Morgan) was entirely correct in his statement as to the claims against different fire companies. He was about remarking further concerning the subject, when Mr Penny objected, stating the personal explanation should be confined to the gentleman from the Twenty-first ward.

Mr. Houston offered the following:

WHEREAS, It has been asserted and published that the Amoskeag Fire Engine Building Company of New Hampshire hold claims, amounting in the aggregate to twelve thousand dollars, against several of the engines in the active service of the Pittsburgh Fire Department; and inasmuch as said manufacturing company, or firm, have threatened, through their agent, to levy upon, seize and withdraw from service said engines, unless the said debts be at once paid or assumed by the city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into the financial condition of the companies composing the Fire Department and report to Councils the propriety of assuming any debts so ascertained and taking liens on properties, engines, &c., of the companies so released from obligations for the return of the moneys, which may be so advanced out of the City Treasury.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Morgan and referred to the Finance Committee.

S. C. non-concurred.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Mr. McCandless moved that unfinished business from Select Council be taken up. Carried.

The action of Select Council relative to the following business was concurred in:

In receiving and filing a communication from Insurance Agents relative to the tax proposed to be levied upon their Companies for the proposed Paid Fire Department.

Referring to Survey Committee petition for change of grade on Liberty street between Clymer and Smith streets.

Referring to Survey Committee petition relative to the location of Forbes street.

Referring to Finance Committee resolution for payment of accounts of Messrs. Dilworth, Gordon & Wade.

Referring to street Committee a petition, accompanied by an ordinance, for the straightening of Second avenue from Birmingham bridge to Lock No. 1

Referring to Market Committee a petition for the erection of a Market House on Pennsylvania avenue.

Accepting a communication from the Board of Health in reference to the expiration of the terms of service of certain members of the Board.

Accepting a report from the Controller in reference to sundry accounts, and instructing him to certify warrants for the payment of the same.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Weldon presented a petition for a water pipe on Forbes street. Referred to Water Committee.

Also, account of Allen Dunn for repairing break in Old avenue sewer. Referred to Finance Committee.

Also, an ordinance appointing viewers to appraise damages to Gallus Bowers for injury to his property by the grading of Dinwiddie street.

Read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. McMasters, a remonstrance against the paving of Charles alley. Reerred to Street Committee.

Mr. Vick, petition from Anderson & Woods for permission to erect an iron-clad building. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Mayer, petition for grading and paving St. Patricks alley, Sixth ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Morton, an ordinance separating the Eighteenth ward from the Street Department. Referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. Barr, resolution appointing a Committee to consider the practicability of erecting a market house for the accommodation of citizens of the wards in the upper part of the city. Referred to the Market Committee.

Mr. Pearson, petition for the opening of Fisk street, Seventeenth ward. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Moorhead moved a reconsideration of the action of Common Council in concurring in the action of Select Council relative to straightening Second avenue. Carried.

Mr. Moorhead then offered an amendment to the ordinance that the avenue be straightened to Brady street instead of Lock No. 1.

The ordinance as amended was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Reed called up the ordinance relative to grading and paving of Webster avenue from Roberts street to St. Patrick's alley. Read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Fleming called up the petition of citizens of the Seventh ward, asking that the new Hook and Ladder Truck, now out of service and at the disposal of Councils, be located in that ward.

Mr. Boggs stated that the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose had taken no action as yet on the petition, but would do so at the next meeting.

Mr. Houston moved to take a recess of ten minutes, while waiting for business from the Select Council. Carried.

Council came to order again and took up business from Select Council.

CITY ORDINANCES.

The digest and codification of City Ordinances, prepared by the City Solcitor in conjunction with a Select Committee appointed by Councils, with an ordinance approving the same, was presented.

Objection being made to the passage of the ordinance,

Mr. Welsh moved to suspend the rules, which was lost. So the matter was laid over under the rules.

WATER COMMISSION.

The proposed act creating a Water Commission, as approved by Select Council, was taken up.

Mr. Reed moved that the act be considered section by section. Carried.

Sections one to four were adopted without debate.

Section fifth being read, providing that all contracts for land be subject to the approval of Councils,

Mr. Rook moved to amend by making all contracts subject to the approval of Councils.

On motion of Mr. Moorhead, the amendment was laid on the table.

The fifth section was then adopted.

Sections sixth to thirteen were adopted without debate.

Section fourteen being read, providing that the Chief of Water Commission shall hold his office during good behavior, Mr. Reed moved to amend by limiting his term of office to three years. Adopted and the section as amended approved.

Sections fifteen to twenty-one were adopted.

Section twenty-two, relative to appraisements was read.

Mr. Penney moved to amend by incorporating the words, "if no exception thereto be filed within ten days after notice of the filing thereof in the manner provided shall have been given to the parties interested, the same shall become absolute."

The amendment was agreed to, and the section as amended approved.

The remaining sections of the act were approved as read.

Mr. Morgan moved to approve the act as amended as a whole. Carried.

On motion, adjourned.

The Longitude of Pittsburgh.

Workmen were engaged yesterday in connecting by a line of wire the Allegheny Observatory with the Western Union Telegraph office in Pittsburgh, from whence a connection with the Observatory at Cambridge, Massachusetts, will be effected, so that the two Observatories will be in direct communication.

The work is under the supervision of United States officers, of the Survey Department, and is being done in order that the exact longitude of Pittsburgh may be obtained. By this means the exact difference of time between Pittsburgh, and other cities East and West, can be calculated. The design we understand is to have the time, throughout Pennsylvania, in reference to astronomical observations regulated by the Observatory here. It will require about six clear nights to make the necessary observations, and to determine the longitude exactly. As soon as this is accomplished the telegraph line, now being constructed, will be taken down, as it is designed to be used only for that purpose. The poles of the Fire Alarm Telegraph in both cities, between the Observatory and the telegraph office, are being used to support the wire of the temporary telegraph line.

Auction Sales of Real Estate.

A. Leggate, Auctioneer, invites attention to the following sales of Real Estate. Cut this out for reference:

On Thursday (to-day) at 2 o'clock, two small brick houses, 38 and 40 Sedgwick street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.

On Thursday (to-day) at 3 o'clock, that good brick house of five rooms, on the corner of Bidwell street and Ohio avenue, Allegheny.

Also, at private sale, several good residences on the best streets, including the North and West Commons.

N. B.—A. Leggate's personal attention given to auction sales of all kinds in Pittsburgh, Allegheny city and county.

Marvin's Superior Cream Crackers, only twenty pounds in a barrel, for sale by all grocers.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Lotta was greeted with an unusually large audience last night, and "The Female Detective" was presented, in which Lotta assumes five characters, all of which she rendered in a manner highly acceptable to the audience. The entertainment concluded with "An Object of Interest," a very laughable and amusing farce. The same programme is announced for to-night.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—To-night Mr. Harry Williams, the energetic lessee of the Pittsburgh Theatre, takes a benefit at that establishment, on which occasion the entire strength of Dr. Thayer's equestrian company, made up of stars in the profession, will be drawn upon in order that the entertainment may be fitting to the occasion. We regret that this excellent company is soon to leave us.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Our citizens will be gratified to learn that we are to have a brief season of comic opera at the Academy next week, particularly as it is the celebrated Galton Troupe who intend favoring us with a visit. This troupe has been drawing immense houses in Philadelphia during the past few months, and the eastern papers speak in the highest terms of the entire company. Miss Susan Galton is not only a delightful singer but a charming actress and a beautiful woman. She will open her engagement at the Academy on Monday night, with two operas, "Litchen and Fritchen" and "La Rose de Saint Fleur."

SMYTHE'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Victorelli Brothers continue to draw large houses at the American. They perform some of the most difficult and daring feats ever attempted on the trapeze. There are other brilliant luminaries at this establishment who receive a full share of applause from the audience.

JANAUSCHEK.—The queen of the German stage, Fanny Janauschek, supported by an excellent company, will appear at the Academy Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, March 11th, 12th and 13th, respectively in "Elizabeth," "Deborah" and "Catharine the Second."

One More Unfortunate.

A servant girl engaged with the family of Mr. Hill, on Smithfield street, near Liberty street, gave birth to a child last evening about half past nine o'clock and threw it into a cess pool connected with the premises. It was discovered and rescued alive a short time afterwards, when the girl confessed the truth and gave the name of her betrayer, whom the officers were in search of but could not find. The girl had been with the family for about two weeks and in her capacity given satisfaction. After making her confession she remained quiet, and appeared unwilling to talk, not attempting to palliate or justify her heartless action. She still remains at the residence of the gentleman named, but will be removed as soon as possible to the hospital. The affair became noised abroad in the vicinity of its occurrence soon after, and for a time created considerable excitement.

Marvin's Superior Crackers are superior to all others in this market. For sale by all grocers in the city and county.

What They Will Do.

Dr. Ross' Remedies are purely vegetable preparations, and are doing more good to the people than any other medicines ever offered to the public. They are sold at one dollar per bottle, and generally one or two bottles have the desired effect. We make a specialty of the following diseases, and warrant a cure in every case: Acute or Chronic Rheumatism, Catarrh, we have cured hundreds of cases, some of long standing; Dyspepsia, we believe we have the best remedy for this disease ever compounded. For diseases of the Throat and Lungs our Tar Compound is doing wonders. Dr. Ross' Remedies are manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail, at Nos. 26 and 28 Sixth street, (late St. Clair.)

From the Army Hospital; the bloody battle-field, the mansion of the rich and the humble abode of the poor—from the office and sacred desk; from the mountain top, distant valley and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world, is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office:

* * * * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months, speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. Three bottles have made me a well man.

C. H. FLAUTE.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. TH.S.T.F.

New and Select.—This week Bates & Bell will open a most elegant stock of Linen Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Chintzes, Coverlets, Demitzes, White Goods, Lace Mantles, and Mourning Goods.

The Weather, although inclement, has not interfered with the great clearance sale at the store recently occupied by Dennison & Heckert, trimming and notion dealers. Messrs. Macrum & Carlisle having bought out the entire stock, are determined to close it out without regard to cost, and readers who study economy should bestow a large share of their patronage on No. 27 Fifth avenue.

Novelties, Novelties.—The gems of the season in Dry Goods, Housekeeper's Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, Lace Mantles, Lace Curtains, Piques, Chintzes We will open this week a most elegant dislay of the most select styles, which we will offer at unusually low prices.

BATES & BELL.

Ask Your Grocers for Marvin's Superior Spiced Jumbles. mh4:eod2w

This Week.—A rare selection of Imported and Domestic Dry Goods, selected with great care, will be opened at Bates & Bell's.

Notice.—All the very latest weekly papers, dime novels, and songsters, for sale at Getty's, Alliquipa street, Braddock. Also, agent for the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists. TTHS:T.

Unprincipled Men are engaged in vending inferior imitations of Burnett's Cocaine for the Hair, and are liable to prosecution. T:TH:S:F

The place to get White Lime, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, is at Ecker & Caskey's, 13 Smithfield street.

Marvin's Superior Lemon Biscuits for sale by all grocers.

See the new Stock of Dry Goods, this week, at Bates & Bell's.